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CAPITAL LEVY CAUSES FALL OF FRENCH CABINET

Attitude of Socialist and
Radical Parties at Nice
Influences Decision

MINISTERS' ACTION WAS UNANIMOUS

Paul Painlevé Presents Their
Collective Resignations to
President Doumergue

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Cabinet of the French Prime Minister, Paul Painlevé, resigned today. M. Painlevé called on President Doumergue shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon and presented the collective resignation of the ministers.

M. Painlevé began the day with an interview with the former Premier, Edouard Herriot, the Radical-Socialist leader, who holds the important post of President of the Chamber of Deputies, outlining to him the Finance Minister's new plans and attempting to establish how the Chamber was likely to receive them.

This conversation shed little light on the confused situation, and the members of the Cabinet were glad when they assembled at 10 o'clock to resume their study of M. Caillaux's schemes. All were reticent as to their conclusions when the Cabinet meeting broke up, announcing simply that a Cabinet council would be held at 3 o'clock P. M. under the chairmanship of President Doumergue.

The Premier informed the President that the Cabinet could not continue its work of restoring the French finances without being assured of a favorable majority in Parliament.

The decision of the ministers to resign was unanimous. It was caused by the attitude taken by the Radical and Socialist parties at their recent congress in Nice, where the policy of a tax levy on capital was adopted.

Communicé Issued
After M. Painlevé's departure from the Elysée Palace this communiqué was issued: "The Cabinet Council, which in its preceding meeting had examined favorably the plan elaborated by the Minister of Finance, interrupted that discussion this morning, although there had been no essential difference between the members of the Ministry regarding the plan, in order for the Ministry to devote itself to a study of the political and parliamentary situation created by the recent manifestations of the parties."

"Convinced that an urgent effort toward national restoration cannot be pursued without the certainty of a stable parliamentary majority, the Government unanimously decided to remit its resignation to the President of the Republic."

The Painlevé Ministry was formed on April 16 of this year to succeed that of Edouard Herriot, which also went down through the refusal of Parliament to accept the financial policy.

Like its predecessor, the Cabinet which steps down today depended for its parliamentary majority largely on the parties of the Left, including the Radicals and Radical-Socialists.

Joseph Caillaux, M. Painlevé's Minister of Finance and one of the outstanding personalities of the Government, has steadfastly resisted the Left bloc in its desire to resort to a levy on capital as a means of lifting France out of its financial difficulties.

Paris dispatches for the last few (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1925

Local
Direct-Mail Industry Outlined
New England Dairy Industry
Reported in Good Condition
State of Maine Many Years Ago Was
Center of a Big Mining Boom
Summer School Degrees Given
Hard Coal Men Urge Small Sizes
Thousands of Men Return to Work
Annually Upon Monaghan
World Court Plans Made

General
Two Americans Join Hall of Fame
Federal Aviation Aid Asked
Balkan States Likely to Bow to
League
Painlevé Cabinet Resigns
League Calls Halt to Balkan War
Activities
World News in Brief
Northwest Paper Mills Commanding
Position
Scottish Rite to Expand Americaniza-
tion Work
Library Styled Basis of Peace
African Cotton Production Makes for
Welfare of Native

Financial
Stock Market Trading Continues
Heavy
New York and Boston Stocks
New York Curb
United States Rubber's Key Position
First National Pictures Doing Fine
Business
Cotton Goods Buying Slows Up
New York Bond Market
Trade Volume in Canada Has Rising
Trend
Shoe Makers Encouraged by Good
Demand

Sports
United States Defends Cup
Illinois Athletic Club
McDonough Volume in Canada Has Rising
Chess

Features
The Sunday
The Diary of Susan, Our Dog
Women's Enterprises, Fashions and
Activities
Theatrical News of the World, Mis-
sical Events
The Home Forum
Passeover
Radio
Editorials
Letters to the Editor
The Serene Hills of Middleburg
The Week in Paris

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

THE season approaches when, in accordance with a long-established and respected custom, a day is set apart to give thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which His gracious and benevolent providence has bestowed upon us as a nation and as individuals.

We have been brought with safety and honor through another year, and, through the generosity of nature, He has blessed us with resources whose potentiality in wealth is almost incalculable; we are at peace at home and abroad; the public health is good; we have been undisturbed by pestilence or great catastrophe; our harvests and our industries have been rich in productivity; our commerce spreads over the whole world, and labor has been well rewarded for its remunerative service.

As we have grown and prospered in material things, so also should we progress in moral and spiritual things. We are a God-fearing people, who should set ourselves against evil and strive for righteousness in living, and observe the Golden Rule which should form our abundance help and serve those less fortunately placed. We should how in gratitude to God for His many favors.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that on that day the people shall cease from their work and their homes or in their accustomed places of worship devoutly give thanks to the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received, and to seek His guidance, that they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

FEDERAL LABOR PLAN OPPOSED

Contractors Are Told Gov-
ernment Is Becoming Com-
petitor to Business

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26 (Special).—The frequency with which the American laborer gets into the government payroll has come to constitute one of the most unfair elements of competition to business.

Brig.-Gen. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., of the Association of General Contractors of America, told representatives of the New England chapters of the organization at a luncheon meeting held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday.

General Marshall, whose home is in Washington, D. C., and who is in charge of all building construction by the war department in the United States and insular possessions during the World War, involving an expenditure of more than \$900,000,000, came here to meet general contractors and to acquaint them with the program of the national organization which aims to counteract the present incursions of governments "to go into business."

Competitors in Business
He pointed out that the American business man in many different lines of endeavor has come to figure out that government employees, whose wages and salaries he helps to pay, are becoming more and more his competitors.

General Marshall stressed the point that work generally conducted under government auspices is done under methods that result in from 25 to 100 per cent more cost than it would by contract. He cited the restraining work along the Mississippi River, done at a cost by the Government which he declared was double what the contract price would have been, and which has eliminated all contractors in this field from business.

Policy Gains Foothold
"It is a boring from within that is more insidious than any political fight ever undertaken," said the speaker. "The extent to which the Federal Government is 'in business' has more than doubled within the last five years so that now at least one person in every 11 is a Government employee."

"It is the purpose of the Association of General Contractors of America to bring to the attention of the people of the country the great danger which is menacing the industries and, through legislation, to endeavor to curb the growing tendency of governments to enter into business."

"While I speak generally of the Federal Government the same is applicable to state and municipal governments. This policy has gained such a foothold in the last few years that some of the states are doing all of their public work by day labor."

"An industrial conference is to be held at Washington on Dec. 1 at which it is expected some concrete and tangible legislation will be formulated that will be introduced into Congress early in the coming session."

General Marshall met here contractors from all of the New England states, numbering 50. The convention was called by Frank H. Bowerman, secretary of the Rhode Island chapter, who introduced Leonard C. Watson, of the Boston, who was chairman.

The New England chapters agreed to take up with representatives in Congress the matter of advancing corrective legislation among them.

VANDERVELDE URGES "SPIRIT OF PEACE"

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Special Cable).—Belgian Foreign Minister, speaking at Dinant at the Socialist Assembly declared his conviction that the ill from which Europe was suffering as a result of the war and the after effects could be cured if the nations would only hold firmly to the belief in the triumph of the "spirit of peace." He said the result at Locarno had made it a crime against humanity for anyone in the future to wage a war, which was not purely defensive.

1800 Pennies Roll From Newel Post

Carpenters Uncover Hoard in
Remodeling House for
Mt. Holyoke College

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 27 (Special).—Hidden treasure, consisting of 1800 pennies, bearing dates between 1870 and 1900, has been uncovered in remodeling Kelllogg House, the freshman overflow house at Mount Holyoke College.

Kelllogg House for years has been a neglected, an uninhabited old dwelling, facing the campus, called the "bearded house" by the villagers because of the heavy vines that overhung its broken windows and clung from the cracking latticework of its little porches.

For the most part no one cared to disturb the shadows and debris, behind its dust darkened windows, till the carpenter entered it, to turn it into a fresh, gay, white little cottage for freshman girls. When, in rebuilding the staircase, they removed the old newel post, out rattled pennies and pennies and pennies—the whole inside of the newel post having been built apparently as a bank to hold them.

Several explanations have been offered for the curious hoard—the most likely one that the woman who owned the house was devotedly interested in foreign missions and accustomed to save her pennies for them. Apparently she had turned the newel post into a bank with a little hole in the top through which she dropped pennies she was saving. The pennies were returned to the estate of the former owner.

John Paul Jones, Edwin Booth Join American Hall of Fame

First Commander of the United States Navy and Great
American Actor Chosen From 27 for New York
University's List of Immortals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Two Americans—John Paul Jones and Edwin Booth—have been nominated for the Hall of Fame of New York University at the sixth biennial election and the senate of the university has approved the nominations, which, according to the constitution of the Hall of Fame, constitutes election.

The first famous commander of the United States Navy and the greatest American actor were chosen from 27 names on the official ballot, Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall of Fame, has just announced.

Among the names on the ballot were John Jay, Samuel Adams, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, Noah Webster, Gen. P. T. Sheridan, Lloyd Whitman, William Penn, William Lloyd Garrison and Paul Revere.

"The choice was made by a group of electors representative of university and college presidents, professors of history and literature, natural scientists, authors, editors, artists, men and women of affairs, the judiciary, and former and present high public officials," the announcement says. "Sixty-five votes, or three-fifths of the entire electorate, are required for the choice of any candidate. The choice of the electors must then be approved by the senate of New York University, which has been promptly done."

One hundred and two of the 107 electors sent in ballots. Mr. Johnson said. The five missing ballots would not have changed the result of the election.

Both Edwin Booth and John Paul Jones had been nominated for the Hall of Fame previously, the actor in 1920 and the sailor in 1905, when he was chosen a member of the Hall of Fame for Foreign Born Americans.

A change in the constitution of the Hall of Fame in 1914 removed all discrimination between native and foreign-born Americans and the four personages of foreign birth elected in 1905 have since been re-elected to the company of immortals. Those chosen previously were Alexander Hamilton, Louis Agassiz and Roger Williams.

Booth is the second representative of the American stage to be elected to the Hall of Fame. A bust of

CHINA DEMANDS CONTROL OVER CUSTOMS TARIFF

C. T. Wang Declares That
Tariff Proposals Are 'Ex-
tremely Reasonable'

By Special Cable

PEKING, Oct. 27.—That China considers customs autonomy much the biggest question for the customs conference was indicated by the emphasis on this point in all the Chinese speeches at the opening of the conference on Monday. The chief executive, the Foreign Minister and C. T. Wang all declared that autonomy was necessary and right and must be granted in accordance with the Washington conference pledges with respect to the sovereignty and integrity of China.

The foreign delegates all declared their readiness to consider reasonable autonomy proposals, even though this exceeds the original conference plan as defined in the Washington treaty.

The Japanese delegation pointed out that Japan was in the same situation as China on extraterritoriality and tariff when it first opened foreign connections and Japan gained full freedom by putting its own house in order; China's problem is now very similar to what Japan's was then.

C. T. Wang, after the opening session, in an interview declared that China had not put forward an excessive program as something for bargaining, because he believed the idea of bargaining extremely undesirable at this conference.

He said: "China stated what she ought to have and what she wanted. Her proposal is extremely reasonable. The details can be worked out, but China is entitled to autonomy on the basis proposed and will not be satisfied with anything less."

CHEKIANG LEADER'S ADVANCE CONTINUES

PEKING, Oct. 27 (AP)—The advance of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, the Chekiang leader, toward Hsuehchow, in northern Kiangsu, continues slowly owing to the lack of rolling stock on that part of the Tientsin-Pukow railway between the Yangtze River and Hsuehchow, which is an important railway junction about 200 miles north of the river. The concentration of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's followers there is equally slow.

The Peking Government has sent telegrams to Marshal Chang Tso-lin at Mukden, to Gen. Feng Yuxiang, the "Christian General," at Kalgan, and to Yueh Wuchun, one of General Feng's followers, requesting each of them to direct his delegates to Peking to discuss the situation.

BAPTIST MINISTERS ELECT FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—

The Rev. Drew T. Wyman of Westminister was re-elected president of the Conference of Baptist Ministers in Massachusetts here today. The Rev. Nelson S. Burbanck was chosen secretary and the Rev. Joseph E. Perry, treasurer.

AIR COMMERCE LEADER ASKS AID OF GOVERNMENT

Colonel Henderson Outlines
the Need as Co-operation
Rather Than Subsidy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Three specific obligations which he believes the Federal Government owes to commercial aviation are expressed in a statement from Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the newly organized National Air Transport, Inc., here, and formerly Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail. They are:

"The Government should take over existing interstate airways, and lay out and equip new airways, and maintain them for the benefit of all who wish properly to navigate over them."

"The Government should regulate interstate air traffic to this extent, I believe, that the Government should prohibit flying of any aircraft by an unqualified pilot. This will mean Government inspection of aircraft and their power, plants and Government licensing of pilots."

Government Air Mail

"I believe that the Government should contract for all carriage of its mail in the air, where such carriage in the air is of economic value."

Colonel Henderson said that in three years he has changed from a skeptic to an enthusiast on commercial aviation and that this new form of transportation is not looking for nor expecting a subsidy.

"Commercial aviation in America, however, needs federal sympathy and understanding and active government co-operation," he continued. "I am optimistic as to action Congress will take in the matter of aeronautics this winter. I am as optimistic that I can arrange now for the National Air Transport to start operating within a few weeks between Chicago and Dallas, Tex."

"If this route can succeed, others can succeed. If this route and others succeed, then it is not too much to expect that we will soon have a nation-wide operation of commercial air lines going along with some profit to their owners in everyday commerce."

Maintenance of Airways

Amplifying the statement of the Government's responsibility, he said: "Colonel Henderson said: 'When I say it is my opinion that the Government should take over and maintain their airways and lay out, equip and maintain new airways, I mean by an airway those airways to navigation which will have to exist between terminal fields. I mean the emergency fields, which should be located at intervals of 25 miles approximately, but I do not mean the terminal fields. I believe the terminal fields should be, and will be, provided by municipalities.'

"Now air navigation at night is possible only by use of powerful search lights, rotating lights and other aids. As the air develops, it is entirely probable that the value which we now place on these lights will be minimized and that directional radio and other electrical means of navigation will come to the front. In connection with its airway work, the Government should continue to experiment in the matter of lights, directional radio and other aids to navigation."

"In the matter of regulation because of the newness of this art and because of the technical make-up of aircraft, great care will have to be exercised in inspection of not only aircraft but of pilots. Common sense must have to be hampering in its character; regulation of a liberal nature, necessary to eliminate flying of unsafe machines, is needed."

"Unless Congress enacts some such laws as that suggested, development of commercial aeronautics in the United States will be hampered. Interstate operation of aircraft now is, from a legal point of view, an unknown thing. We need this law to establish us legally and to establish means of navigation. Steamships with improper power plants or commanded by inexperienced officers are not permitted to travel the seas. Aircraft not airworthy or aircraft not in the hands of a competent operator should not be permitted to travel anywhere."

Budget Increases
He pointed out that the budget for 1925 had increased nearly \$500,000 as compared with that of the previous year, and that the progressive budget for 1926 is another \$450,000. The total budget for 1925 is \$3,800,000, and for 1926, \$4,250,000, he said.

Boys under 12 years of age related to the association increased in numbers during the year, according to the report of the general board, which stated that boys compose about one-quarter of the membership of nearly 1,000,000. Those grouped under the age of 12 years have grown from 23 per cent of the total.

Elected by North American Y. M. C. A.



CHARLES P. TAFT, JR.

Active Lay Worker of Cincinnati and Youngest Ever Elected President of the International Convention, Young Men's Christian Associations of North America.

AMERICA'S "Y" TRACES GROWTH

Reports Rapid Expansion
of Educational and
Religious Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Reports on the educational departments of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States, international co-operation, work among army and navy men, new buildings, business administration and efficiency and economy, were among the subjects included in a report just received by the national council of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States. The report was in the form of an 80-page pamphlet concerning the year's work of the national council and the expenditure of nearly \$4,000,000, and was rendered by the council's general board.

Following the adjournment of the international convention, held by delegates from associations in both this country and Canada, the National Council convened. Between its annual sessions the council operates through the General Board, under which is carried on special services for the associations in the United States and the foreign work of the American associations extending into 32 foreign countries.

Increasing work and importance of the work throughout the world and undeniable demands for extension of service were mentioned by Fred W. Kamsey, president of the national council, in his report on the results obtained during the past year.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

STATE CORPORATION TAX RESTS ON COURT DECISION

Massachusetts Commissioner Says If Supreme Bench Finds
It Unconstitutional, No Further Assessments
Will Be Made

REPUBLICANS GAIN IN GREEK ELECTIONS

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—The municipal elections yesterday ended peacefully and, generally speaking, in the success of the Republican elements.

The "Stonewall" Jackson, 53; Matthew Fontaine Maury, 52; Walt Whitman, 44; William Penn, 44; George Rogers Clark, 39; Nathaniel Greene, 38; John Singleton Copley, 38; Cyrus West Field, 34; Benjamin Rush, 31; Noah Webster, 50; Philip Henry Schiller, 48; Henry Hobson Richardson, 28; Sidney Lanier, 28; Benjamin Thompson, 24; Henry David Thoreau, 21; James Otis, 9; William Lloyd Garrison, 32; Horace Bushnell, 27; Dorothy Dix, 27; Adoniram Judson, 27; Wendell Phillips, 19; Charles Bulfinch, 15, and Paul Revere, 15.

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GREEKS RECALL SOLDIERS FROM ACROSS BORDER

Prompt Withdrawal of the
Forces in Bulgaria Ordered
by Government

LEAGUE PREPARES FOR EVENTUALITIES

Council Discusses Measures to
Enforce Decision—Direct
Action Reported

ATHENS, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Greek Government today ordered the prompt evacuation of Bulgarian territory by its forces. The movement to withdraw the Greek frontier guards to their former posts has been begun.

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—A naval demonstration before Athens is a possible League of Nations move, should the Panagiotis Government decline to how to the League Council's decision that it must cease all hostilities and remove all Greek forces from Bulgarian soil.

The Council hopes that the Greek Government will accept the decision, but it was learned in authoritative circles today that the advisability of a naval blockade has already been discussed privately by the Council.

Bulgarian Losses Reported

Although Carapanos, the Greek Minister, told the Council that both Greece and Bulgaria had reached a direct accord through the good offices of Rumania to suspend hostilities and retire behind their frontiers, the Bulgarian representative said that they had no confirmation of this report.

Indeed, M. Morloff, speaking for the Sofia Government, informed the Council that a direct entente with Greece was utterly impossible because of Greece's persistent refusal to listen to Bulgaria's repeated offers to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the border trouble.

M. Morloff said that the latest dispatch from Sofia showed that up to yesterday the Bulgarian losses were 48 killed or wounded. Of these, 26 were soldiers and 22 civilians, men and women. There was the probability of other unknown victims. He demanded that, independently of any penalties which the Council might apply to Greece for its "grave" low at international peace, and violation of League obligations, complete reparations should be accorded Bulgaria for the damages to persons and property, and all prisoners should be immediately released.

Territory Occupied

Caustic intervention by Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, who said his information was that the Bulgarians had only penetrated Greece to a depth of from five to 50 meters (55 yards) brought a statement from M. Carapanos that the Bulgarians had advanced into Greece to a distance of between 400 and 500 meters (roughly one-third of a mile).

He admitted that the Greeks had occupied Bulgaria to a depth of eight kilometers (about five miles), but explained that this was the result of a turning movement carried out to prevent a frontal attack by the Bulgarians.

"Moreover," he added, "we wanted to occupy strategic points." Both the Greek and Bulgarian spokesmen charged that the responsibility for the conflict rested on the shoulders of the other country, and Bulgaria, like Greece, demanded reparation.

The Council adjourned until tomorrow to await advice whether the Athens and Sofia governments had ordered mutual evacuation within the 24 hours laid down by the Council's latest decision.

Meanwhile instructions are being sent this afternoon for the military officers of the powers in Athens and Sofia to proceed to the frontier, survey the evacuation and report.

League Calls Halt to Balkan War Activities

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The meeting of the Council of the League of Nations is moving in its simplicity. Ten men, surrounded by interested observers, had before them a test case. Either they could prevent a Greco-Bulgarian war and enhance the prestige of the League as a peacemaker, or could fail and be discredited, leaving the world without an authoritative spokesman against war. The members of the League Council present were: Aristide Briand (France), Austen Chamberlain (Britain), Signor Scialoja (Italy), Mr. Unden (Sweden), Paul Hymans (Belgium), Viscount Ishii (Japan), Mr. Yerkes (Czechoslovakia), Señor Guani (Uruguay), Señor de Mello-Franco (Brazil), and Quinones de Leon (Spain).

Greece was represented by Mr. Carapanos and Bulgaria by Mr. Morloff.

It was recognized that any feebleness would encourage future conflicts, while a wise use of strength would avert not only threatened hostilities, but also other prospective hostilities. The final decision of the Council was that both states should withdraw from each other's territory immediately. They must complete the return to normal conditions within 60 hours.

Rigorous sanctions will follow disobedience. France, Great Britain and Italy ask their officers on the spot to report whether the decision is carried out. It was a moment high with possibilities when Mr. Chamberlain announced his decision.

Relief came when M. Morloff declared that his instructions were to obey the Council, and M. Carapanos stated that he raised no objection, believing his Government would conform. Today Greece and Bulgaria

Deserting Yukon Gold for Malay Tin Mines

By Associated Press

Dawson, Yukon, Oct. 27
TRANSFER of men and equipment of the Yukon Gold Company, under which name the Guggenheim interests of New York have been operating near Dawson to the Malay Peninsula, where the firm has large tin mines, is now under way. The closing down of the camp, which has produced much of the gold taken out of the district in recent years and employed a large number of men, is considered a serious loss to the Yukon.

Diogenes Misses Rare Opportunity

Even a Lantern Would Have
Been Unnecessary in This
Boston Incident

Diogenes should have been around this morning.

Upon what the taxi drivers know as a "short haul" the charge was only 30 cents. The passenger would have liked to add the customary 10 cents but only had a half dollar in change.

"I just came on duty and I haven't any change," said the taxi driver hesitantly and the passenger, being in a hurry, said, since it seemed all there was to say, "All right," and dashed away, leaving the half dollar with the driver.

A half hour later the passenger reappeared, unexpectedly, the corner by the driver's stand. The driver was lounging in the seat at the curb, staring into space. A flicker of remembrance crossed his face as the passenger hurried by, a little covertly. "Oh say—I got some change now," cried the driver, doing what the Victorian authors used to call suiting the action to the word by returning the 20 cents, which was suited equally.

FOREST AND PEAK NOD WITH APPROVAL AT "MESSIAH" ARIA

Tacoma Basso Sings to Mighty
Audience in Preparing for
Opera Career

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Singing to virgin forests and lofty peaks as a prelude to an opera career, Roy P. Hallen has returned to his home in Tacoma after a summer as a member of the National Forest Service.

Mountain lovers winding up the hills near his camp on White River often hushed their motors to listen to the clear tones of his bass voice echoing down the road. Most often it was, "Thus Saith the Lord" from "The Messiah" which resounded through nature's cathedral as the singer emerged from the forest paths to take the registration of the visitors.

"Now, when I think of that other aria from the oratorio, 'Every Valley and Every Hill,' it means something to me," said the young singer. "For here are the valleys and hills. If I attain my ambitions as a singer then the throat may give forth what the heart knows and wants to tell."

POLISH-DANZIG DISCUSSION

By Special Cable

81 Arlington Street, Boston

SCOTTISH RITE WOULD SPEED AMERICANIZING

Southern Supreme Council
to Expand Work for
Good Citizenship

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Expansion of the Americanization work of the Southern Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, was determined upon when the council approved the report of the committee on education.

"It had been hoped that in our country extreme denunciations of organized government such as we enjoy under the Constitution of the United States would spend themselves," the report declared. "Instead of waning, attacks upon organized government seem to be at times becoming more violent. To thoughtful men, it is cause for increasing concern that such attitude is given prominence by the press and by the public mind."

Deplored the undue notoriety given that small number of aliens and Communists and other undesirable, the report declared that "these disruptionists rely upon their distorted interpretations to confer the right to abuse every liberty. Such abuse is a shame and disgrace to those enjoying the rights and privileges given them by the Constitution."

"Proper laws, no doubt, could be enacted by the states, as well as by Congress, to curb these abuses. But waiving the passage of just laws to control these malcontents," the report added, "we realize that instead of the passage of laws, the greatest power in this country to meet such unfortunate issues is an intelligent citizenship who not only have a clear understanding of the rights, but who also appreciate the obligations of citizenship. We feel that instead of deriding loyalty and patriotism these twin virtues should be extolled and idealized."

The report committed the Southern Council to "the firm support of those organizations engaged in the laudable effort of maintaining our institutions as a veritable instrument for the preservation of the right of every man to the enjoyment of a government such as our forefathers created."

SELLING OF FARM PRODUCTS A TOPIC

New England Conference to
Hear A. E. Briggs

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27.—The commission merchant's part in the marketing of New England farm products will be the topic of the delegates to the New England Conference at Worcester, Nov. 12-13, it was announced here today by Horace A. Moses, president of the Eastern States League, who will be chairman of the conference session devoted to agriculture. A. E. Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, has accepted an invitation from the Governors' Joint Committee to address the conference on the commission merchant's functions in relation to New England agriculture.

The survey of New England's marketing problem, being made in advance of the conference meeting by the Governors' Joint Committee, has developed the belief that the adoption of better marketing methods by the farmer would result in increased returns to him from the sale of his products. The head of one of New England's largest marketing agencies made this statement to the committee:

"If the farmer would more frequently consult his commission house and follow the advice of the one to whom he looks to market his products, he would gain materially in his yearly returns."

Another distributor of farm products in New England pointed out that while New England manufacturers are guided largely by their sales departments and selling agencies in preparing their goods for the market, many farmers in New England pay little or no attention to the preferences in the markets in which they hope to sell their products.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB TO HAVE NEW HOME

The Army and Navy Club, which has been located at 10 Park Square since its dedication, is to move about Jan. 1 to a new four-story clubhouse at 8 Fayette Street, it was announced today by Guy Murchie, president of the Army and Navy service committee, which operates the clubhouse. The vice-presidents of the citizens' committee financing the new home are James F. Jackson, William H. Mayo, Mrs. Arthur J. Kelly, Mrs. Walter M. Pratt, Mrs. Barrett Ward, Allan Forbes is treasurer and Maj. Ross T. Whistler is assistant treasurer. The new undertaking involves about \$35,000 investment in land and home. Building workers are at present busy on the remodeling of the four-story brick building at 8 Fayette Street.

"Perfect Casters" —Triple Ball Bearing Save your carpets and rugs —your floor surfaces— your furniture.

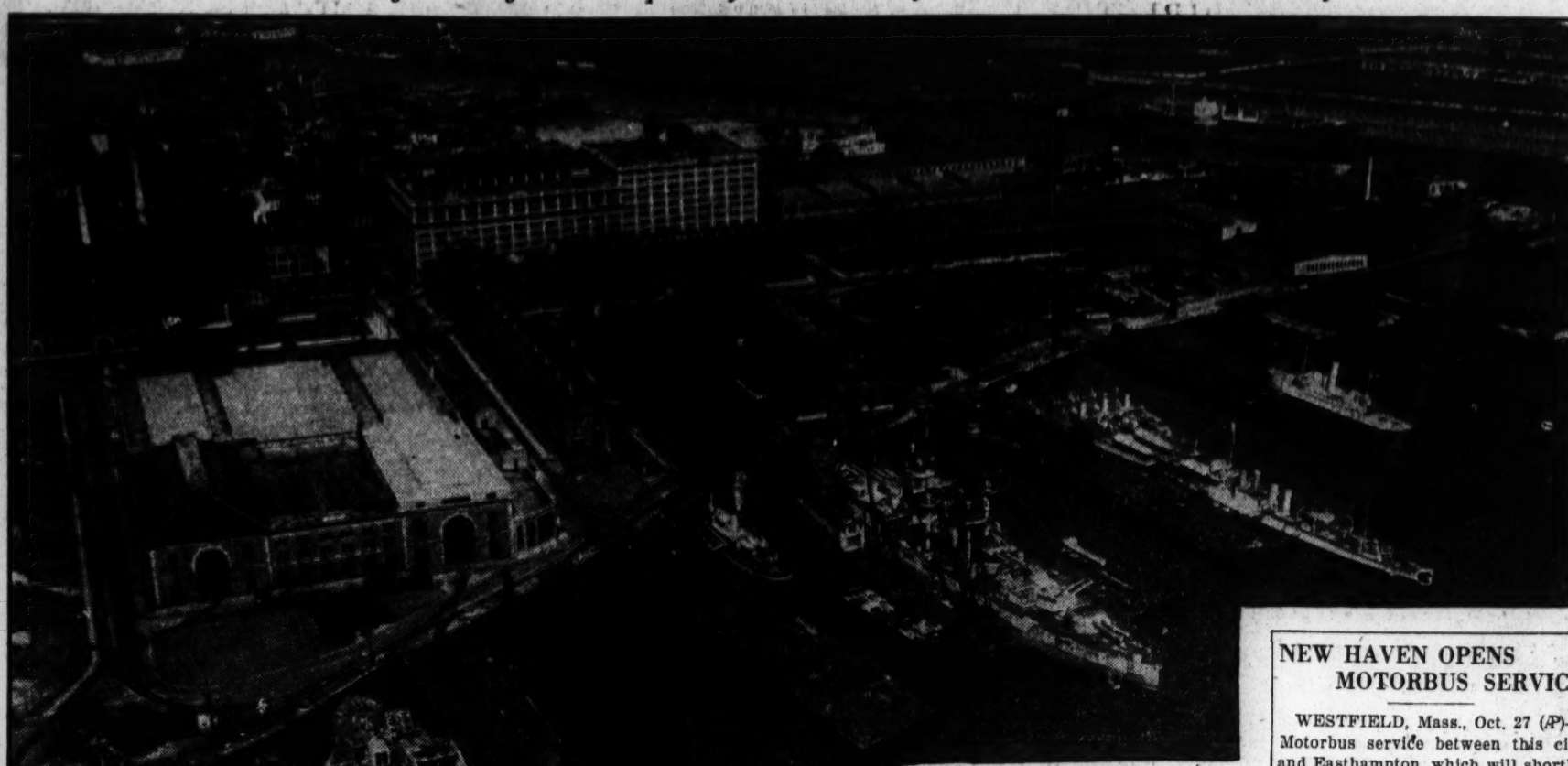
Just one failure of a cheap caster to roll or swivel properly can cause a gouge in your hardwood floor or an expensive floor covering that will cost many dollars to repair.

Perfect Casters never wear out and are built never to stick or drag. They cost less—service longer—and are unconditionally guaranteed.

Ask your dealer or send for circular No. 302.

HAMMACH, SCHLEMMER & CO., Inc.
Sole Eastern Distributors
(New York since 1845) 4th Ave., R. 13th Fl.

A Picture of Peaceful Tranquillity Is the Navy Yard at Boston These Days



Photographed by Fairchild Aerial Surveys Inc., N. Y.

Repair facilities, machine shops, docks, slips and executive offices of the United States Navy Yard, Charlestown, are shown in this unusual picture, bearing all the earmarks of peaceful tranquillity that forms so great a contrast with the beehive of industry found there during 1917-18. While ships are laid up in the yard, and out of commission, there is ample room for docking other naval craft and countless repair facilities for overhauling.

Special interest centers around this large Government reservation in the heart of a busy commercial and industrial center, which has been the subject of lengthy discussion in recent months relative to possible closing of the yard.

The entire water side of the yard is shown here, with the excellent harbor approaches. At the extreme left is the U. S. S. Southern, from which salutes are fired to Government and naval men of rank and distinguished foreign naval visitors.

The photographer just missed "Old Ironsides" or the U. S. S. Constitution, which is berthed a little to the left of the vessel shown in the photo, and to save which, school children and business organizations throughout the country are raising funds.

Also in the group of four vessels at the left is a torpedo boat and the collier Neptune, all out of commission. The fourth boat in the group, with the wide bulky sides and arrival derrick, is the old U. S. S. Keokuk, now known as Crane Ship No. 1. This vessel is said to be the most powerful floating crane in the country, but is of limited use because out of commission and needing engine repairs. It can be towed where needed, however.

In the center of the picture is dock No. 6, empty, save for a small naval tug. At dock No. 7 lies the U. S. S. battleship Florida, out of commission and in need of extensive repairs, an appropriation for which failed to pass Congress a year ago or so. A group of small craft, and finally a small cutter of the Tampa type, which patrols the coast to prevent illegal landing of liquor in the summer; performs ice patrol duty in the winter and does heroic rescue work in behalf of shipping when needed, completes the waterfront of the yard. Just beyond, at the extreme right, is a glimpse of the busy Mystic docks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with freight yards in the rear, where thousands of dollars' worth of valuable cargo is discharged annually from vessels coming from foreign ports.

Back of the group of four vessels shown at the left of the photo may

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Don't envy anyone with a larger income who spends every cent. If you are a systematic saver, you are better off.

Save Where You See This Seal

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

STABILITY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

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TEACHER RESIDENT PROPOSAL REJECTED

School Board Votes Four to
One Against Measure

By vote of four to one the proposal of Edward M. Sullivan to require employees of the Boston School Department to be residents of Boston, was defeated at a special meeting of the School Committee last night. Mr. Sullivan alone voted for the measure.

The superintendent of schools, Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, spoke at some length against it. Miss Frances G. Curtis declared herself to be decidedly against the measure. Dr. Frederick L. Bogan stated that the best authorities on public school education hold it inadvisable to require teachers to be residents of the city in which they teach.

"The great majority of the people of Boston want the best teachers obtainable, whether residents or non-residents, for their children in the public schools," he said.

Dr. Burke made this statement: "The quality of a teacher's instruction is of infinitely greater importance than his place of domicile. . . . The great majority of our teachers always have been and always will be residents of Boston."

"The slogan 'Boston Schools for Boston Teachers' is misleading. The schools are not for teachers, resident or non-resident. The schools are for the children of Boston."

"The legislation proposed would seriously embarrass us in securing adequately prepared high school teachers today. . . . In the present controversy certain sentimentalism is disguising the real issues."

William G. O'Hare said he could not support Mr. Sullivan's order in its entirety, but that he stood ready to submit the whole question to a referendum of the voters of the city.

Mr. Sullivan stated that he believed the rights of the taxpayers paramount to the convenience of non-resident citizens.

BIG SPRINGFIELD BUILDING PROJECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27 (Special).—Plans for an 11-story office and bank building to be erected, probably next spring, by the Chicago National Bank, were disclosed at the meeting of the City Council last night. Alderman Albert W.

Vining, who is sponsoring a petition to widen Sanford Street, where the new building will be erected, told of the bank's plans, and urged the taking of the land necessary for the street widening at once.

George A. MacDonald, president of the bank, admitted that plans were being prepared, but declined to divulge details. Alderman Vining says that two sets of plans have been drawn for the bank, one making provision for the widened street and the other for the erection of the structure under the present conditions.

It is likely that \$800,000 instead of \$600,000 will be required to construct the new subway station at Charles and Cambridge streets, and the Legislature will probably be asked to permit the increase in order that a 435-foot platform may be built, instead of a 300-foot platform. The decision was made as a result of a conference in the State House yesterday between members of the Boston Transit Commission and the Boston Public Utilities Commission.

Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the transit commission, said that the larger platform would accommodate six-car instead of four-car trains, and Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, stated that the commission would probably make the desired request of the Legislature.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY GETS STUDENT PRIZES

Announcement of two new prizes for students, made possible by an anonymous donor, was made yesterday by Homer Albers, dean of the school of law of Boston University.

The prizes to be offered annually are of \$50 each, and are to be awarded for scholarship primarily, but in the award general character, ability and conduct will also be important elements considered.

PRINCETON SCHOLARSHIPS

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Members of the freshman class of Princeton University from 13 states and China are included in the list of those who received scholarships as announced by the office of the secretary, Varnum Lansing Collins.

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It clings to, teeth, gets into crevices and stays

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Name _____ Address _____ Only one tube to a family. 1925

NEW HAVEN OPENS MOTORBUS SERVICE

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Motorbus service between this city and Easthampton, which will shortly be extended to Northampton, was inaugurated by the New Haven railroad yesterday. The line will run southerly from here to New Haven, Conn., as soon as the Connecticut public utilities board grants a franchise. The line was instituted in response to the plea of residents of the towns affected for better service on the so-called Canal road of the New Haven system.

FREIGHT SOLICITOR RESIGNS

Albert C. Webb of Salem, freight solicitor for the International Mercantile Marine Company, and attached to the Boston office for 10 years, has resigned, to become affiliated with a Boston wool house. Mr. Webb is to be assistant to the traffic manager. He will be succeeded as of Nov. 1, by P. C. Curtis of Brookline, long associated with the freight department of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

PAPER MILLS OF NORTHWEST REACH COMMANDING POSITION

Pacific Coast Has Raw Materials and Production Capacity to Supply Entire West, Review Shows, and to Have Surplus for Export

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (Staff Correspondence).—Both in point of raw materials and adequate manufacturing facilities, paper mills of the Pacific coast are now in position to supply newspaper paper "to the entire western territory of the Rocky Mountains and are producing a surplus for export," according to a survey made by the Mercantile Trust Review of the Pacific.

This development is gradually eliminating foreign newspaper from western markets. Uncertainty of delivery after a long sea voyage is said to be a contributing cause which has steadily turned western publishing houses to the coast mills. These mills in close proximity to quantities of spruce, hemlock and other pulp woods are matching demand with supply.

Northwest Mills Busy

Washington and Oregon mills produce the newspaper on which virtually all the western newspapers are published, the Review shows. Northwestern Texas also is a consumer. Farther east Canada becomes the dominant competitor.

"There is a growing export trade in newspaper, which, while small at present, may be expected to develop considerably," says the review. "Already shipments are going forward to Latin America, and to a lesser extent to Australia and the Straits Settlements, through the port of San Francisco. Japan now produces most of its own newspaper, but imports some. China also is a good buyer."

"Pacific coast paper manufacturers owning or controlling large forest areas in the northwest have not been slow to appreciate possible shortages in timber stands available for their products, and reforestation is being carried on methodically. The lumberman is not as ruthless as he once was."

"We find that Pacific coast producers have an opportunity for the development of a greatly enlarged pulp and mechanical pulp industry based upon supplies of virgin spruce, fir, not including Douglas fir, and hemlock. It should be noted that while the national forests in the Pacific coast states contain large stands of timber suitable for paper production, still more of such timber is privately owned."

Pacific's Strong Position

The coast states contain about half the remaining saw timber in the United States and about one-fourth of the stands of pulp species in cords. More than one-third of the total stand in Washington, Oregon and California, approximately 900,000,000 cords, consists of pulp species.

The total stand in these states is more than six and one-half times that of related species in New England, but the cut for all purposes is smaller in the west by 450,000 cords, according to the Department of Agriculture. Alaska is still an untapped source of virgin supplies of soft woods. The production of Alaskan forests is more than twice enough to make up the 800,000 to 900,000 cords of spruce pulp imported annually from Canada. In the coast states and in Alaska the surplus of the potentialities for the paper industry has barely been scratched. Paper mills have no problems of overproduction and the future of this new industry in the west is assured.

These Are Helpful Shoes

These easy fitting, flexible three-strap pumps are made to support the feet and to help them to give fullest freedom, not to bind or restrict. To wear them is to know contentment throughout an active day.

Good looking, too. Made of soft tan calf with fawn suede inset and straps; well rounded toes; giving fitting flexible arches which harmonize with every foot movement. The medium high Cantilever heel is all leather.

Other smart Cantilever pumps and oxfords can be seen at the Cantilever dealer in your city. If you do not know your local Cantilever store, write the manufacturers, Morse & Hurt Co., 412 Wiloughby Avenue, Brookline, N. Y.

Notice to the Public

The annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association will be held at Mechanics Building on Wednesday evening, January 6, 1926. Tickets admitting ladies and gentlemen, \$2.00. This organization is composed of members of the Boston Police Department. TICKETS SOLD ONLY BY MEMBERS OF THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT IN FULL UNIFORM. All checks should be made payable to the BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Michael J. Trainor, President; John D. McPherson, Vice President; John J. Rooney, Treasurer; John F. Kenny, Clerk.

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The selections fall on appropriate anniversary dates. Thus, on February 12th, you read Abraham Lincoln's whimsical and little-known account of his own life and some of his important speeches. Or to take another date at random, July 14th, the anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, your reading is from Carlyle's thrilling History of the French Revolution. Each day is full of such timely interest.

The Daily Reading Guide schedules only twenty minutes of reading a day. It is for busy men and women, one year's reading brings you broad culture.

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Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

LIBRARY STYLED
BASIS OF PEACECo-operative Plans Sought
of Aiding Searcher to
Get Information

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Oct. 9.—The sphere of literature and the scope of special libraries as the basis of peaceful international understanding, and the best co-operative methods of bringing the seeker after special information into touch quickly and easily with the treasures contained in the already existing large number of highly specialized collections, were two points broadly emphasized at the second annual conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux of Great Britain, which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor attended recently.

Through the kindly hospitality of the Master of Balliol, the intellectual aristocracy of Oxford opened wide its doors to welcome about 200 delegates from all parts of Great Britain representing the varied fields of physical science, business and industry, and public affairs. There were also present distinguished guests from four other countries—The Olet of the Institut International de Bibliographie de Brussels, Dr. A. Jurgens of the Prussian State Library, Mynheer F. Donker Duyvis from Holland, and Major Coulson of the Special Libraries Association of America. The League of Nations Committee of Intellectual Co-operation was represented by Prof. Gilbert Murray.

Many Masters of Balliol
The meetings took place in the great college dining hall, whose walls are hung with a fine collection of portraits of former masters of Balliol and other distinguished scholars, and the opening dinner was presided over by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, present Minister for Labor, an old Balliol man. In his speech Sir Arthur sounded a note of warning to the librarians of Great Britain not to lag behind in keeping record of the results of scientific research. "At present," he said, "both America and Germany are far ahead of us."

Prof. Gilbert Murray and Paul Olet both emphasized the value of co-operative library methods, and the possibility of international borrowing, as one of the steps which would greatly assist the development of peaceful intercourse between the nations. A useful contribution to this idea was also made by H. Rotenberg of the engineering laboratory of Cambridge University.

Unity of Thought Expressed
There was a long agenda of papers, in all about 30, each being followed by a discussion during which much useful and interesting information was circulated. The whole gathering expressed unity of thought and aspiration. First and foremost, perhaps, was the desire for mutual understanding and co-operation between this young and virile movement and the Library Association. There was also the announcement from Sir Horace Plunkett that the wonderfully interesting Co-operative Reference Library, which has played a large part in the agricultural movement in Ireland, is about to be transferred to London from Dublin, to be at the world-wide service of all students of co-operative methods.

Great interest was shown, too, in the present position of the special library movement in America. Two papers on the subject being presented, one sent by Miss Rankin, late president of the Special Libraries Association, and the other read by Major Coulson.

Friendly Co-operation
The final note of unity and friendly co-operation was sounded when Dr. A. E. Cowley, librarian of the Bodleian, stepped onto the platform at the last meeting, a striking figure in his immaculate evening dress and collegiate robes, a living link between the gallery of portraits on the walls and the varied assembly of eager men and women seated at the long tables. Dr. Cowley explained that the Bodleian was trying to be not merely monumental but useful, and it was there to serve their applications, no matter how humble the demand, provided it was for genuine knowledge. He mentioned, as one of their latest achievements, the completion of a complete up-to-date catalogue of all foreign and colonial periodicals.

The gathering broke up with the passing of the following four resolutions:

1. That this conference expresses its great appreciation of the hospitality of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College.
2. This conference welcomes the presence of distinguished representatives of the library and information services of Belgium, Germany, Holland and the United States, and assures them of its desire for further friendly intercourse in the future.
3. This conference of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux assembled at Balliol College, Oxford, sincerely appreciates the messages of good will sent to them by the Special Libraries Association of America.

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British Librarians Who Are Working to Promote International Understanding



DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF BRITAIN TO MEETING AT OXFORD
Master of Balliol College Welcomes Some 200 Representatives of Physical Science, Business, Industry, and Public Affairs to a Discussion of Best Co-operative Methods of Furnishing Seekers Quickly and Easily With Special Information.

cial Libraries Association of America and is encouraged in its efforts to explore the special library field in this country by the inspiration afforded from the past work and present position of the Co-operative Reference Library, welcomes the prospects of its transfer from Dublin to London, where it would be accessible to a much larger number of students and inquirers, and would be able to co-operate with other special libraries and institutions with similar educational functions.

TO CONTINUE EFFORTS
FOR CHURCH UNION

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Efforts still are being made to bring about the union of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the north and south notwithstanding the action here recently opposing unification. The committee on memorials of the Methodist Conference now in session here has presented a resolution asking the general conference to submit another plan by which unification may be brought about or at least to keep the matter open until both sides are ready to act favorably.

TO RESTORE OLD GARDEN
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Co-operating with other garden clubs in the State, the James River Garden Club will conduct a plant sale for the benefit of the restoration of the garden at historic "Kenmore," near Fredericksburg, the home of Col. Fielding Lewis and his wife, who was Betty Washington.

A Postal Order for 10/- will bring you
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SETTLERS FAVOR
SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Large Proportion of Immigrants Are British

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The number of immigrants entering Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of this year was 566, the great majority of these being British. This is the largest total for any half-year since 1922. Immigration into Southern Rhodesia is steadily increasing, despite the fact that requirements are now more exacting than they have ever been. Immigrants must have at least £50, or guaranteed employment for six months or a guarantee that they will not become a public charge.

The half-year has also been a record as far as visitors to the colony are concerned, the number being 3971. The total number of European passengers arriving in or passing through Southern Rhodesia during the same period was 11,526, which is the highest figure for any half-year since 1921.

In a recent interview the Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan stated that the future of the country was bright. Revenue was coming in up to expectations and ample provision was made for services. Instead of raising

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ALBERTA'S WHEAT SEED
EDMONTON Alta., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—A one-fifth increase in the acreage of registered wheat seed grown in Alberta this year is shown by the report of the Dominion seed branch. Throughout the Province there are 280 growers of registered wheat seed, representing approximately 11,000 acres. There is, however, a considerably smaller acreage of registered seed oats grown in 1925, as compared with the 1924 figures.

DR. GRATZ TO LECTURE
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Gustav Gratz, Privy Counselor of Hungary and a member of the Hungarian Parliament, will lecture before the University Club here on Nov. 9 on "The Political Evolution in Central Europe." Dr. Gratz arrived in America some weeks ago as a member of the Hungarian delegation to the Inter-parliamentary Union.

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are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England.
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AFRICAN COTTON PRODUCTION
MAKES FOR WELFARE OF NATIVESir Geoffrey Archer, New Governor of the Sudan, Speaks
in Manchester on the Industry—Increased
Value of Crops

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Oct. 14.—"My conception of the duty of the Administration is that the welfare of the native in his own country is its first concern and his interest paramount." This was a statement made by Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor of the Sudan and formerly Governor of Uganda, speaking in Manchester on empire cotton-growing. He added that he was of opinion that cotton production in Africa has probably done more for the actual welfare of hundreds of thousands of natives of Central and North Eastern Africa than any other factor of recent times.

Speaking of Uganda, Sir Geoffrey stated that in five years the cotton crop had grown from 52,000 bales to 200,000 bales or more in 1925, and he was willing to prophesy that in a not very distant future Uganda would be producing 500,000 bales.

How Natives Are Benefited
As a result of this cotton-growing it had been possible to organize the labor and industry of a people and to apply the proceeds which amounted to some £3,000,000 for its enrichment and social development. It was cotton which would have to carry the charges of the railway extension from the Kenya frontier through northern Uganda to the White Nile in the neighborhood of Khartoum. What had been done in Uganda could be done in the southern Sudan provinces. Sir Geoffrey said he believed that if cotton-growing were started over again in Uganda the first step should be to erect ginneries and then to encourage the native to grow cotton in the vicinity, for the baled lint could stand transport charges which seed cotton never could.

High-Class Cotton
The native would thus secure a better price and be encouraged to increase his holding. This, he thought, might be the key to the

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In Thirty Years to £750
In Thirty-Five Years to £1,000
Larger or smaller payments will produce correspondingly larger or smaller results. Interest at 4 1/2% credited free of income tax. No person has ever lost a single penny of his investment in this Society during its seventy years' existence. Capital can be withdrawn at par at short notice.
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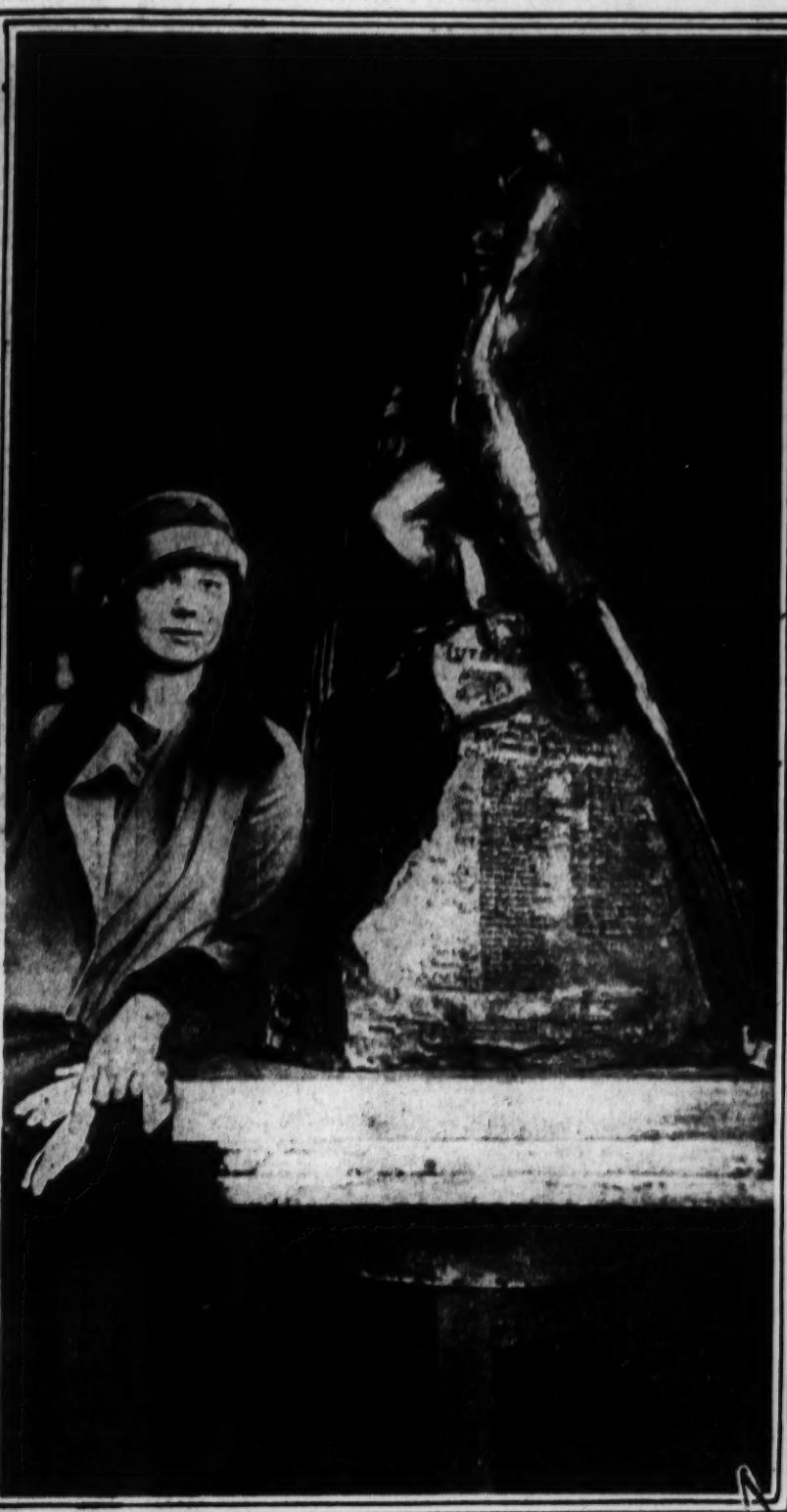
Keystone Mountain in South Dakota's Black Hills Is Dedicated for Memorial



A scene at the dedication of Keystone Mountain. In the group from left to right are a Sioux chief, an American colonial, French and Spanish trappers, Senator Peter Norbeck, and Gutson Borglum, the sculptor.



America's call for "more men like Herbert Hoover," head of the Department of Commerce, is answered by his son, Allan H. Hoover, who has been acting as his father's secretary in that world leader's multifarious duties at Washington.



Model for a memorial to the Lafayette Escadrille that flew in France to be offered as an international flying trophy by Clifford B. Harmon of New York. The sculptress is Princess Roussadana Mdivani.



Prince Otto von Bismarck, grandson of the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany, who has been visiting the German Embassy at Washington.



Above the clouds about five miles from Keystone, S. D., in a straight line to the top of Harney Peak, 7250 feet above sea level. On the huge contours of Keystone Mountain are to be carved mammoth figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt from models by Mr. Borglum.

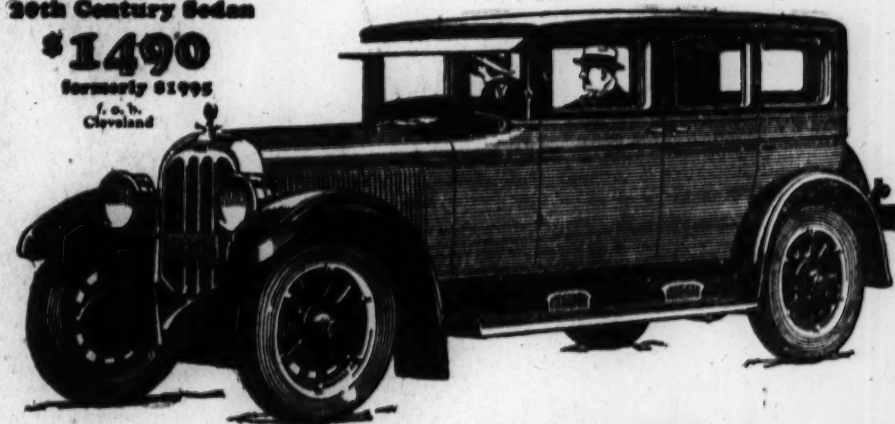


Mr. Borglum and one of his assistants, Mr. Giles, climbing Keystone Mountain for the first time and upon its summit planting the American flag. View shows last stage of the ascent.



This memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers, erected by the Hull (Eng.) branch of the Anglo-American Society, was unveiled recently by the Lord Mayor of Hull at Immingham Creek, from where the colonists sailed to Holland in 1609, finally reaching Plymouth Rock in 1620.

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Sharing popularity with the new Twentieth Century Sedan, are the Metropolitan Sedan De Luxe, now \$1795 (reduced \$400); the Seven-Passenger Sedan, now \$1895 (reduced \$400); the Brougham, now \$1695 (reduced \$350); and open models reduced \$100 to \$140. Prices f. o. b. Cleveland. See them!

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Theatrical News of the World Musical Events

Five Canadian Plays

One Third of a Bill, five short Canadian plays by Fred Jackman, Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.

MR. JACOB'S group of plays is diverting in variety of mood and theme. This variety has entered into the author's preface, also, in the form of an argument for dramatic symphonies as bills in little theaters. Mr. Jacob persuasively maintains that a group of one-act plays might have more unity if they were all by the same author, granted that the authors viewpoint was not monotonous. Although he speaks eloquently for his point, however, Mr. Jacob modestly hopes that the play-selecting committees of little theaters seeking to make up bills composed of three playlets will find one of his pieces worthy to go with two by other writers. Hence the old name of this book.

Though called Canadian plays, all five are sufficiently universal in their characterization to be of interest in any English speaking country. Local color is strongest in "The Basket," a stirring story of the rebellion of a man from the southland who breaks away from his wife in the cold north and seeks climes that have no snow. The tug of elemental urge gives force to this play, and the clash of temperaments provide opportunities for fiery acting. A hint of the Pandora

legend gives a filip of mystery to the story, and brings the curtain down on a poignant question mark. What was in the basket? We doubt if Mr. Jacob knows—or cares. His purpose was served when he revealed the innermost impulses of his personages.

"Autumn Blooming" is a story of a mother's revolt. Her selfish children, under guise of trying to make her more comfortable, seek to sell the old family mansion. She neatly defeats them by selling out and using the proceeds for a long cherished travel trip with a quaint woman friend. "The Cleave One" is a light satirical piece, not unworthy of comparing with St. John Hankin's sprightly comedies about smart people of good family who always talk wittily. "And They Met Again" is a variation on the theme of "Overtones," in which two persons converse conventionally, while their inner natures, personified by two more persons, say just what they are thinking. In this instance a man meets the girl he nearly married 20 years earlier. The touch of sardonic humor that puts an edge on this story is strongly noticeable in the comic sketch called "Man's Way from his wife in the cold north and seeks climes that have no snow. The tug of elemental urge gives force to this play, and the clash of temperaments provide opportunities for fiery acting. A hint of the Pandora

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Dohnányi Leads State Symphony in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Ernst Dohnányi will undoubtedly lead the State Symphony Orchestra together, if a conductor of the first order is the main requisite. He directed the players of the organization in Schubert's symphony in C major at Carnegie Hall last night, giving a performance that the men directing other instrumental groups in town this season will have to strive hard to excel. Orchestras? There exists but one orchestra in the United States, which is divided into a number of concert units; and each unit acquires itself, first and last, according to the gifts of the man who holds the baton. If any difference between one unit and another can be referred to the instrumentalists, it is to those who play in the string sections. Perhaps a half dozen orchestras really surpass the State Symphony, man for man, in the first violins; very likely, too, in the second violins and the violas. But carry analysis and comparison much further, and the group under Mr. Dohnányi's command pretty well holds its own.

Of all works of the old repertoire that have to endure conventional and slipshod presentations, the Schubert symphony in C is probably the worst case. The length of it makes detailed rehearsal a great expense; and whereas the first movement and the slow movement may be well enough set forth, the scherzo and the finale are flung on with a pitchfork. The point of interest on this occasion was that the conductor himself had the music thoroughly in hand and completely in his thought. He came upon the platform perfectly prepared. What he offered his hearers might seem to some merely an evening of practice with his orchestra. Interpretation, nevertheless, characterized the effort; brilliant management of sonorities, also. Nobody secures better sound from a wind section than Mr. Dohnányi; particularly from horns. But that single repeated horn note, alternating with solid chords, brought back in the middle of the Andante, reviewed, summed up and explained the whole nineteenth century romantic ideal. It was an aristocratic element, set off against a democratic struggle; well recalled, because of the leader with a poet's insight indicating to a horn player of beautiful tone the necessary accent and shading.

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, giving a recital at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, with Homer Samuels as her accompanist, illustrated more musical history than could be read in a shelf of books. Her voice was not a voice but an Italian violin. She may tell her interviewers who her singing-master is or who he is not; but really his name is Stradivarius. In 1725, men in the north of Italy were recording in little timber boxes the voices of the singers of the time. Who will pretend that the phonograph does anything new? Those voices are revived in our violin recitals, in part. They are completely brought back to modern ears when Mme. Galli-Curci, student of the records in wood, sings—anything you please, from an aria of the old-school opera, in Italian, to "Just a Song at Twilight," in English.

William Fox announces that he has obtained the film rights to A. S. M. Hutchison's latest novel, "One Increasing Purpose," and to the following plays produced by David Belasco: "The Music Master," "The Return of Peter Grimm," "The Auctioneer" and "The Grand Army Man" (our pieces in which David Warfield appeared), "The Lily" in which Nance O'Neil had the lead, and "The Comedian" in which Lionel Atwill acted.

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London Cameos

By J. T. GREIN
69—Ella Jeffreys

SHE is one of the ladies of quality of London's stage. Perhaps the most distinguished of them all. For hers is the grace of face and figure, as well as manner and intellect. Some people are as eloquent with their eyes as with their lips. Like the film, they harmonize camera and caption without a sound. Miss Ella Jeffreys is one of those privileged personalities. A mistress of diction, whose every word has its color, its meaning, its quality of understanding, with a delicate undercurrent of humor, she knows the effect of a wink and a smile.

In her eyes she mirrors all that her words express: sympathy, doubt, gentle raillery, exalted scorn, with her smile in full face she spreads comfort and cosiness, but when it travels from the corner of her lips, it flicks like a riding-whip—the words may flout, but the facial expression withers when in the game of the action her aim is to make the opponent feel ever so small.

Yet do not think that she uses her power in the style of the ternaunt. On the contrary she is a most amiable figure and sympathy transpires from all her being. But she knows that diplomacy is the one art that captivates and impresses the masses. Hence she is never obtrusive, never exaggerates, she does not fire witty sayings at us.

Thus she makes us expectant. We watch her getting ready, the face speaks before the lips, then in a gentle voice, almost fluted, with a touch of languor, out comes the line that is to tell, and it never misses. I have heard Ella Jeffreys raising the most banal jest to poignant witicism. Another quality is her perfect ease in conversation. She speaks as she wears her dresses, in the elegant simplicity. She is not merely a big S in the word means of such superiority of breeding as covers the inner being with a silken mask.

For when all is said, Miss Ella Jeffreys' outstanding quality is her enigmatic, remaining a partly unknown land. Once when under her own management she played an emotional part, alas in a play of no consequence, she revealed unsuspected power. But actors in England are apt to become labeled and Miss Ella Jeffreys' label is grande dame—in the French description of histrionic art "grande coquette"—parts of glamour with little beyond the surface.

Yet one day she will achieve what I predict for her. She will free herself from the trammels of such characterization as in her case have become conventional. She will find a part in which she can crystallize all her gifts under the spell of emotion. Then those eyes and those smiles will show tenderness, then that voice, so flexible and so well chorded, will sound the beat of the heart, rouse our feelings in unison. And the stage will be the richer for the discovery of a new woman in the lady of quality.

Reform of Indian Drama

BOMBAY, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Some Indian players recently staged "The Goddess" at the

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Royal Opera House in Bombay. This is the first time that an Indian play in English has been put on the stage in this city. The players represent a new and happy development in many respects in the evolution of the Indian theater.

"The Goddess," a play written by Niranjan Pal, was discovered by Guy Bragden, American theater director, who, with the help of Indian youths in England, produced it in a London theater. The British press acclaimed it in a chorus of generous appreciation, and the Indian players have since tried to establish themselves permanently in the theatrical world. They represent not only an attempt to reform the art, but an ambition to develop acting as a profession.

The Indian players have so far staged only "The Goddess." The play is constructed with dramatic skill, and deals with the attempts of a

new and happy development in many respects in the evolution of the Indian theater.

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 24

CROSBY GAIGE presents Fay Bainter in Channing Pollock's new play, "The Enemy," at the Times Square Theater, beginning Oct. 20, 1925. Staged by Robert Milton. The cast:

Carl Behrend..... Walter Abel
Paul Arndt..... Fay Bainter
Barbara..... Olive May
Bruce Gordon..... Lionel Watts
John..... Harold Vermilye
August Behrend..... Russ Whytal
Dr. Arndt..... Jane Seymour
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In "The Enemy," Channing Pollock has written a big play.

For many years we have been in

change has been taking place. Credit for the change in the theater must be given where it is due—to the art and little theater groups who rebelled and struck out on their own.

All this change had paved the way for such a play as "The Enemy," the production of which a few years back would have been the height of folly. From informal groups on good authority, the receipts at the Times Square Theater indicate that "The Enemy" is a financial success, prompting the hope that the thoughtful play of yesterday may become the "commercial" play of tomorrow.

It is a pleasure to pay one's highest tribute to the playwright's present work. There have been but few play manuscripts written by Americans to compare with this one. Mr. Pollock has dared to put on paper an arrangement of war that many of us have felt within ourselves or spoken of to small groups of two or three. According to this play the real enemy is not the play but the individuals concerned.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it, Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

The play also proves to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear that under the excitement and false stimulus of so-called "patriotic demonstrations," with bands playing and emotionalism at high pitch, almost anyone may be stirred to do things at which upon careful consideration he would be shocked. The play says many other things and has in it much for the world to see as Brutus says, "chew on," so much so that it seems almost like impertinence to attempt to describe it in a single report, but the present reviewer wishes to express it as his unqualified opinion that "The Enemy" is one of the most significant and important plays ever produced on American soil.

A desire to praise the members of this company is natural. Miss Bainter, Walter Abel, Olive May, Lionel Watts, Charles Dalton, Harold Vermilye, Russ Whytal, Jane Seymour, Donald Hughes, and John Wray do fine work, but at the Times Square Theater, "the play's the thing."

Plastic Chromatic Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The first American showing of the "Plastic Chromatic Films" is part of the current program at the New York Hippodrome. As the newest film stands today, it is frankly an experiment in motion pictures of three dimensions, and the effect of moving figures in the round—this illusion is achieved directly on the screen without the aid of any sort of glasses or appliances on the part of the audience—is a sufficiently satisfactory accomplishment in itself to make up for whatever there may be of lack of pictorial charm or skillful showmanship. At any rate, it is the entering wedge of the much heralded and anticipated movement toward a stereoscopic screen. If the French maxim be true that it is the least material—various figures, singly or in groups, are shown against a stationary colored background which might stand for some sort of village scene with red-roofed cottages and trees. They go through their evolutions much as they would in an

currupt and unscrupulous band of priests to trade on the credulity and superstition of their villagers.

Another achievement of the Indian players is their film "The Romance of Prince Gautama." This was produced last summer in India under the direction of the Emelka Corporation of Munich, Germany. The artists who took part in the film are people of culture, and come from some of the most respectable families in India. The scenes were almost entirely taken in India in appropriate settings. The film is now ready. When it is released its spectacular magnificence will assure its signal success. The writer of the scenario is Niranjan Pal, and he supervised the scenes from start to finish. The story is romantic rather than religious, and has also been adapted to an admittedly romantic effect. Great care has been taken in the film of Gautama to avoid all incongruity and anachronism in matters of costume and ornament.

During the past 10 years a great

habit of referring to a play that has something to say—a play that is not just a sort of theatrical romance—as a "European" type of play. The American playwrights have, in the main, devoted their talents, such as they have been, to plays built for entertainment or box-office purposes only, and not launched into the deeper things of their craft. There has been a reason for this timidity. The American bugbear reason—one of finance. Until recently productions of the plays by Ibsen, Hauptmann, Strindberg, Schiller and others who used the theater as a mental battle-ground for world problems meant financial ruin in America excepting in a few cases. The theater-going public was not sufficiently advanced to support such plays and managers would not produce them, there was naturally no incentive to write them. Therefore the question "will it?" has played an important part in the slow development of native art in the American theater.

A PROTEST AGAINST DEPRECIATION

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In 1925 he has invested..... \$20,000.00
And his 1922 model is now worth..... 2,000.00

Depreciation in 9 years..... \$18,000.00

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'The Enemy,' by Channing Pollock

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Contrast this with the economy of owning a Rolls-Royce.

In 1916, a new Rolls-Royce investment at \$14,500. In 1925, nine years later, the same Rolls-Royce is still giving superlative service—and has depreciated but 48 per cent in all that time. It is still good for ten or more years of service and today is worth, and can be actually sold for, at least \$7500—one-half the cost of ordinary "good" car motoring.

Let us take you on a 100-mile trial trip. Arranged to your convenience.

BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

'The Enemy,' by Channing Pollock

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 24

CROSBY GAIGE presents Fay Bainter in Channing Pollock's new play, "The Enemy," at the Times Square Theater, beginning Oct. 20, 1925. Staged by Robert Milton. The cast:

Carl Behrend..... Walter Abel
Paul Arndt..... Fay Bainter
Barbara..... Olive May
Bruce Gordon..... Lionel Watts
John..... Harold Vermilye
August Behrend..... Russ Whytal
Dr. Arndt..... Jane Seymour
Miss Winckelman..... Donald Hughes
Fritz Winckelman..... John Wray

In "The Enemy," Channing Pollock has written a big play.

For many years we have been in

change has been taking place. Credit for the change in the theater must be given where it is due—to the art and little theater groups who rebelled and struck out on their own.

All this change had paved the way for such a play as "The Enemy," the production of which a few years back would have been the height of folly. From informal groups on good authority, the receipts at the Times Square Theater indicate that "The Enemy" is a financial success, prompting the hope that the thoughtful play of yesterday may become the "commercial" play of tomorrow.

It is a pleasure to pay one's highest tribute to the playwright's present work. There have been but few play manuscripts written by Americans to compare with this one. Mr. Pollock has dared to put on paper an arrangement of war that many of us have felt within ourselves or spoken of to small groups of two or three. According to this play the real enemy is not the play but the individuals concerned.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it, Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

The play also proves to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear that under the excitement and false stimulus of so-called "patriotic demonstrations," with bands playing and emotionalism at high pitch, almost anyone may be stirred to do things at which upon careful consideration he would be shocked. The play says many other things and has in it much for the world to see as Brutus says, "chew on," so much so that it seems almost like impertinence to attempt to describe it in a single report, but the present reviewer wishes to express it as his unqualified opinion that "The Enemy" is one of the most significant and important plays ever produced on American soil.

A desire to praise the members of this company is natural. Miss Bainter, Walter Abel, Olive May, Lionel Watts, Charles Dalton, Harold Vermilye, Russ Whytal, Jane Seymour, Donald Hughes, and John Wray do fine work, but at the Times Square Theater, "the play's the thing."

Plastic Chromatic Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The first American showing of the "Plastic Chromatic Films" is part of the current program at the New York Hippodrome. As the newest film stands today, it is frankly an experiment in motion pictures of three dimensions, and the effect of moving figures in the round—this illusion is achieved directly on the screen without the aid of any sort of glasses or appliances on the part of the audience—is a sufficiently satisfactory accomplishment in itself to make up for whatever there may be of lack of pictorial charm or skillful showmanship. At any rate, it is the entering wedge of the much heralded and anticipated movement toward a stereoscopic screen. If the French maxim be true that it is the least material—various figures, singly or in groups, are shown against a stationary colored background which might stand for some sort of village scene with red-roofed cottages and trees. They go through their evolutions much as they would in an

currupt and unscrupulous band of priests to trade on the credulity and superstition of their villagers.

Another achievement of the Indian players is their film "The Romance of Prince Gautama." This was produced last summer in India under the direction of the Emelka Corporation of Munich, Germany. The artists who took part in the film are people of culture, and come from some of the most respectable families in India. The scenes were almost entirely taken in India in appropriate settings. The film is now ready. When it is released its spectacular magnificence will assure its signal success. The writer of the scenario is Niranjan Pal, and he supervised the scenes from start to finish. The story is romantic rather than religious, and has also been adapted to an admittedly romantic effect. Great care has been taken in the film of Gautama to avoid all incongruity and anachronism in matters of costume and ornament.

During the past 10 years a great

habit of referring to a play that has something to say—a play that is not just a sort of theatrical romance—as a "European" type of play. The American playwrights have, in the main, devoted their talents, such as they have been, to plays built for entertainment or box-office purposes only, and not launched into the deeper things of their craft. There has been a reason for this timidity. The American bugbear reason—one of finance. Until recently productions of the plays by Ibsen, Hauptmann, Strindberg, Schiller and others who used the theater as a mental battle-ground for world problems meant financial ruin in America excepting in a few cases. The theater-going public was not sufficiently advanced to support such plays and managers would not produce them, there was naturally no incentive to write them. Therefore the question "will it?" has played an important part in the slow development of native art in the American theater.

A PROTEST AGAINST DEPRECIATION

ROLLS ROYCE

WHAT does it cost to own a Rolls-Royce? Compared with the average "good" car, a Rolls-Royce is the wisest investment a man can make. For instance:

In 1916 invested in a new car..... \$8,000.00
In 1919 invested in another car..... 6,000.00
(2000 allowed on 1916 model)..... 6,000.00
In 1922 invested in another car..... 6,000.00
(2000 allowed on 1919 model)

In 1925 he has invested..... \$20,000.00
And his 1922 model is now worth..... 2,000.00

Depreciation in 9 years..... \$18,000.00

Contrast this with the economy of owning a Rolls-Royce.

In 1916, a new Rolls-Royce investment at \$14,500. In 1925, nine years later, the same Rolls-Royce is still giving superlative service—and has depreciated but 48 per cent in all that time. It is still good for ten or more years of service and today is worth, and can be actually sold for, at least \$7500—one-half the cost of ordinary "good" car motoring.

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For many years we have been in

RADIO

A Crystal Controlled Amplifier

HAMS THANKED BY NAVY MEN

Appreciation Expressed for Aid in Developing Work on Short Waves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Amateur radio telegraphers of the United States, affiliated with the American Radio Relay League, today received the thanks of the Navy Department, of Admiral E. W. Eberle and commanders of the various naval districts for their efforts in promoting the development of short-wave communication on the part of the navy.

This formal inclusion of the radio amateurs in what has heretofore been distinctly Navy day comes as a fitting climax to a year of effort in the development of short-wave communication. Experimental Station NRRL, aboard the flagship Seattle of the United States fleet, made an enviable record in short-wave work. In the hands of Lieut. F. H. Schnell, traffic manager of the American Radio Relay League, this station managed to carry on continuous conversations with all parts of the United States and with South African stations during the Pacific cruise just ended.

In addition to this work, the signal forces in the Naval Reserve have been well developed through the efforts and enlistments of radio amateurs. Congratulatory messages from various naval officials from Admiral Eberle, down through local

headquarters commanders were broadcast, via telegraph code, to the larger part of the membership of the American Radio Relay League today. At the same time Lieut. Schnell and President Hiram Percy Smith of the league, who is also a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, will transmit their personal messages thanking the members of the league for their co-operation.

The tube farthest to the right in the above picture is known as the master oscillator and is driven by the quartz crystal (indicated by arrow) at 209.4 meters. The second tube from the right is known as the first intermediate amplifier and its function is to select the fifth harmonic from the output of the master oscillator and amplify this harmonic. Thus the output of this tube

has a wavelength of 41.3 meters. The two tubes to the left are known as the second intermediate amplifier and are connected as a balanced or "push-pull" amplifier. Their function is to take the output of the first intermediate amplifier and further amplify it. Their output is in turn amplified by several succeeding stages until the desired output for the antenna system is obtained.

Radio Programs

From New York, 8:15—Stimulus Hall program from WJZ, New York, first half, 25-piece orchestra with William Mengelberg conducting; second half, 25-piece orchestra with W. Spencer Tappan and his Mayflower orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (580 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Some high lights in modern music, talk No. 4 "Crystal Structure," by L. P. Sieg, Ph.D., dean of the college and of the graduate school of the University of Pittsburgh from the University of Pittsburgh; 8:00—World cruise by radio, conducted by Rose H. Schinner, of Thomas Cook & Sons; musical settings by the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra, Victor Staudel, conductor; 9:00—Navy Day program, KDKA Little Symphony orchestra, Victor Staudel, conductor; 9:30—Arlington time signals; weather forecast for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and North Carolina, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan and Indiana; 11:00—Concert from the Grand Theatre, Pittsburgh, directed by William F. Dodge.

WEBC, Boston, Mass. (424 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance with Morey Pearl's Orchestra; 7:30—Talk, District Attorney Thomas J. O'Brien, candidate for Mayor of Boston; 7:45—From the Somerville Theatre—special before the show concert, the Somerville Players; 8:15—Orchestra, directed by William F. Dodge.

WEBC, Boston, Mass. (424 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Weather report, 6:30—Big Brother Club, 7:15—Talk by Malcolm Nichols, candidate for Mayor of Boston; 7:30—Musical, 45—Annette Hughes, soprano; 8:00—From New York, Rose Gorman's Orchestra; 8:30—The Twins, 2—Hour of music.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.
6:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Lenox Ensemble, 7—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston; 7:30—Concert from the Colonial Music Quartet, under the direction of Charles Bradford; 8:00—Maurice Wallen, first tenor; Raymond Grant, second tenor; Joe O'Connell, bass; Albert Stanley Usher, accompanist; 8:15—Kimball Hotel; 8:30—Musical program from Stimulus Hall, New York; William Mengelberg will conduct a concert, featuring his choir with small orchestra, and Fraser Gange as soloist; 9:00—Joe Smith will give the second part of the program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (426 Meters)
8:10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Hub Trio; 6:45—Weather report, 7—Robert H. Schenck, 7:30—Dinner music continued; 8:00—Musical, "Music of the American Indians," by Charles Bradford; 8:30—Mixed quartet and assisting soloists; 9:30—Organ recital, Miss Esther Nelson; 10—Barber Shop Quartet.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30—Dinner program by Van Currier orchestra; Schenectady, Schenectady, Schenectady; 7:00—Effect of Electron Discovery on Scientific Theory, by Prof. Peter J. Schenck; 7:30—Entertaining Reporters; 8:00—Charles Yelton, pianist, and Peter Schmidt, clarinet; 8:15—Stimulus hall, New York; 8:30—Musical program conducted by Mengelberg; 9:00—Fraser Gange, soloist; 9:30—Navy Day program; address by George Dunn; 10:00—Spencer Tappan's Mayflower orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6:12 p. m.—Dinner music; Margaret Schilling, soprano; Columbia University lecture, "David Sassoon and the Jews," by Dr. J. H. Schenck; 7:00—Discussion of Financial Events; talk on "Navy Day," by Henry W. Schenck; 7:30—Hour of music; Lido Venice Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (541 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Oscar Vail and his Melody Club Ensemble; 6:30—Frank Glibba's Red Lion Inn Orchestra; 7—Jack Wilbur's Personality Orchestra; 7:30—Public Relations Council and advisor to Governor Smith; 8:00—Alan, tenor; 8:30—Edward Knapp; 8:45—Ruth Friedman, pianist; 9:00—Catherine V. Hays, pianist; 9:30—Tammert, cellist; Frederick Seifert, baritone; Elsa Tammert, contralto; 10—Navy Day program; address by George Dunn; 10:00—Spencer Tappan's Mayflower orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (516 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Uncle George, 6:30—Boys' Club Program; 7—Arrowhead Orchestra; 7:30—M. H. A. Vocational Forum; 8:15—Addie Planders, contralto; 8:30—A. Wayne, "Entertaining Reporters"; 9:00—Navy Day program; Junior Naval Reserve Band; 9:40—Addie Planders, contralto; and Rufus Hartill, baritone; 10:00—Junior Naval Reserve Band; 10:30—Talk, Admiral Mark Bristol, U. S. N.; 11—High Commissioner to Turkey; 11:30—Junior Naval Reserve Band; 12—Lillian Gordon, mezzo contralto; 9:40—Hyman Morley, baritone; 9:50—Lillian Gordon, mezzo contralto; 10:00—Lillian Gordon, mezzo contralto; 10:10—Lillian Gordon, mezzo contralto; 10:20—Ernest Krach, concert pianist; 10:30—Arrowhead Orchestra.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (380 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—15-minute Organ Recital, request selections, Arthur Scott Brook, City Organist; 7—Atlantic City Orchestra; 7:30—Leonard Lewis, director; 8:00—Ethel Hays, pianist; 8:30—Ethel Hays, pianist; 8:45—Ethel Hays, pianist; 9:00—Ethel Hays, pianist; 9:15—Ethel Hays, pianist; 9:30—Ethel Hays, pianist; 9:45—Ethel Hays, pianist; 10:00—Ethel Hays, pianist; 10:15—Ethel Hays, pianist; 10:30—Ethel Hays, pianist; 10:45—Ethel Hays, pianist; 11:00—Ethel Hays, pianist; 11:15—Ethel Hays, pianist; 11:30—Ethel Hays, pianist; 11:45—Ethel Hays, pianist; 12:00—Ethel Hays, pianist.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)
6:00 p. m.—Joe Ray and the California Trio; 6:15—United States Department of Agriculture Reports; 7—George H. Riles, director of the Department of Public Works; 7:30—Recital by the faculty of the School of Musical Art; 8:00—Emo's Weekly; 8:30—Navy Day Program; 11—The Club; 11:30—Navy Day Program; 11:45—The Club; 12:00—Navy Day Program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)
7 p. m.—Shoreland orchestra; 8—Musical broadcast jointly with station WJZ

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
6 p. m.—Joint radio-acting with station WJZ, New York; Points of Progress; "Lincoln, the emancipator"; 7:00—11 p. m.—Dinner music; Vincent Lopez, leader; 8:00—Dinner music; 8:30—Dinner music; 9:00—Dinner music; 9:30—Dinner music; 10:00—Dinner music; 10:30—Dinner music; 11:00—Dinner music; 11:30—Dinner music; 12:00—Dinner music.

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United States Hears Australian Station

Special Correspondence

Brisbane, Queensland, Sept. 29

THE Queensland Wireless Station, 4CM—Preston House, Brisbane—after three months of hard effort, succeeded in establishing two-way communication with America on the night of Thursday, Sept. 3, picking up Morse messages from three stations in different parts of the United States. Communication was first established at 5:30 p. m. on 35 meters with 50 watts. This is said to be the lowest power which has yet been used in communicating with America. At 8 p. m. the station was in communication with Washington, the transmission was not altogether satisfactory.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER TO SPEAK IN FORD HALL

A challenge to critics who prevented his appearance before the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of Hartford on the ground of extremism is expected in the Boston address, Wednesday night, of Arthur Henderson, formerly Home Secretary in the British Labor Cabinet. Mr. Henderson will speak at Ford Hall on "Labor's Hopes for England."

According to direct word from Mr. Henderson received by Warren Edward Fitzgerald, secretary of the English district, Socialist Party, whose address the rally will be held, the former Labor Minister is anxious to show that the British Labor Party stands for a non-violent accession to power.

PARIS TELEGRAPH CONFEREES RETURN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Representative Wallace White of Maine and William D. Terrell, chief of the radio section of the Department of Commerce, have just returned from the International Telegraph Conference at Paris as unofficial representatives of the American Government.

It is understood that no radio questions were discussed at the Paris conference in deference to the wishes of the American delegates, who were anxious to have all radio questions deferred until the International Radio Conference convenes in this city next spring. Both Mr. Terrell and Representative White are now in the city engaged in collecting data for the fourth radio conference, which is to convene in Washington on Nov. 9.

SYMPHONY REHEARSALS

Joint rehearsals of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society will begin Nov. 28 in Paine Hall, in preparation for the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be given Nov. 22. Dr. Archibald Davidson, who trained the Glee Club and the Choral Society last year when they sang the Brahms "Liebesnacht" and the Ninth Symphony, is at present in Europe on sabbatical leave, and the chorus is being trained

Visual System Developed for Aircraft Radio Beacon

New Method Uses Three Lights on Instrument Board, Indicating Course to Pilot

Col. Paul Henderson, who recently resigned as Second Assistant Postmaster-General to become identified with a national organization interested in the development of commercial flying, has developed a new method of determining the altitudes and positions of aircraft in flight.

Unfortunately, visual means of signaling an airplane are incapacitated when they are most needed—during foggy or other adverse weather conditions. Then, merely to know the height of the flying machine, by noting the readings on the altimeter, is of little avail to the aviator. He needs information that will guide him along a proscribed route and above or below the storm area, something which the pilots of the Shenandoah did not possess.

Searchlights are unable to penetrate fog or other adverse weather conditions. They travel through fog, rain or sunshine at the incredible speed of 186,300 miles per second. Now, according to the proposal of interest devoted to the development of commercial aviation, radio waves are to be used in guiding airplanes. Due to radio, ships already come into port safely, even when the powerful lighthouses fail to project their illuminating force to the mariner groping in fog or thick weather.

The radio beacon is not new in theory, it is in an experimental way is not novel in its application to aircraft. Early experiments were made when Col. Paul Henderson was identified with the United States Post Office Department, and Francis W. Dunmore of the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards was then working on the development of a radio beacon. The original beacon contemplated the flashing of two radio signals from a transmitting station, and an airplane equipped with a radio receiving set intercepted these signals, with the assurance that the flying machine was navigating along a safe course

as long as the two signals were heard with equal intensity. More recently this equal-signal system has been modified and the new method of guiding airplanes put into practice by the United States Army Service and the United States Post Office Department. The former maintains a radio beacon tower at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, O., and the latter is erecting a radio beacon tower at Monmouth, Ill. The engineering division of the Army Service describes the new radio beacon, which will be used in guiding mail-carrying airplanes and commercial craft, as follows:

The former system by which this was accomplished was known as the equal-signal system. The present system, which has been in use for something more than a year, is an improvement of the old equal-signal system and is known as the interlocking signal system. That is, the signal is not a continuous tone, but a series of pulses, the frequency of which is the direction of the transmitting beacon. The signal is not a continuous tone, but a series of pulses, the frequency of which is the direction of the transmitting beacon. The signal is not a continuous tone, but a series of pulses, the frequency of which is the direction of the transmitting beacon.

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WORLD COURT PLEAS MADE

Dr. Lowell and Senator Gillett Speakers at a Non-partisan Meeting

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, speaking at a nonpartisan meeting at the Hotel Bancroft last night in the interest of having the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice, said that adherence would "insure our share in framing the principles of law which will govern the relations of nations."

"What the rest of the world does," he said, "will affect us whether we like it or not, and if so, it is not wise to see that what the world does is to our liking? We have flattered ourselves that if we took no part in international relations they would not affect us, but we have found that they bind us more than we think."

"The Permanent Court of International Justice will certainly create principles of law, and it is wise that American ideas of international law shall have their due share in the making of decisions. . . . We have nothing to lose by adhering to the Court."

Frederick H. Gillett, United States Senator from Massachusetts, also spoke on the World Court and joined with the Harvard president in urging United States participation.

"When nations find it impossible to settle a dispute amicably between themselves they must either fight or arbitrate," he said. "And so the question would seem naturally to be, shall we favor this World Court, but why shall not favor it? Every court and every agency that holds out any hope of settling disputes which may lead to war."

AUSTRALIAN FEES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Fees charged by the Commonwealth Government of Australia for licenses for licenses in accordance to advice received by the Department of Commerce are as follows: \$6.68 for zone 1; \$6.07 for zone 2, and \$5.47 for zone 3. These fees represent a reduction in each case of \$1.88 from the amounts charged previously, and apply to renewals of licenses as well as to new licenses.

FRANCE

PARIS

Hotel Brighton

218 Rue de Rivoli

An exclusive family hotel in the heart of the shopping district. Tel. Louvre 1948

PARIS—FRANCE

A Place for the Family

HOTEL de la TAMISE

4 Rue d'Alger

Near Tulleries and in Heart of Shopping District. Homelike, good table, conveniences.

HOTEL CHOMEL

15 Rue Chomet (Near Bon Marche)

PARIS

Small family hotel on left bank of the Seine. Hot & Cold running water. Central heating. Reasonable pension rates. With or without board.

Phone: Fleurus 84-40

G. DENSON, Proprietor

ITALY

LAKE of GARDA

The most beautiful of the Italian Lakes

GARDONE, the pearl of the lake.

GRAND HOTEL, Italy

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO

DOLOMITES, ITALY

POST HOTEL

First-Class Family Hotel in center of all sports

Every modern comfort. Apartments with baths. Central Heating

Open all year. Proprietor G. MANAIO

NORWAY

Vettakollen Tourist Hotel

VETTAKOLLEN

OSLO (CHRISTIANIA), NORWAY

Beautifully situated in pine forest country, 800 feet above the sea. 15 minutes by electric train from city.

HOTELS

NEW YORK CITY

A MANGER HOTEL

Wolcott Hotel

4 W. 31ST., OFF 5TH AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

Quiet and comfortable. Most advantageously located near shops, theaters, 5th Ave. buses, all surface and subway lines.

RATES PER DAY

Double, running water, 5.00 5.50 6.00

Rooms with private bath, 5.50 6.00 6.50

Double room, private bath, 6.50 7.00 7.50

Parlor, bedroom and bath, 7.00 7.50 8.00

NO HIGHER RATES

Marbury Hall

164 West 74th Street

NEW YORK CITY

A most exclusive American Plan Hotel, with every duplicating the quiet, comfortable of a pleasant home. Parlor, bedroom with bath, private bath, 5.50 6.00 6.50

Single room, private bath, 5.50 6.00 6.50

Parlor, bedroom and bath, 7.00 7.50 8.00

Phone Radcliff 5299

HOTEL ST. JAMES

100-112 West 48th Street, Times Square

NEW YORK

An hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and amenities of a well-conditioned home.

Much favored by women traveling with small parties.

Rates and booklet on application.

JOHN JOHNSON, QUINN

Hotel Continental

B

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NORTH CAROLINA

A Winter Home in Pinehurst

means an outdoor winter, which is no winter at all in the mild, yet exhilarating southland of

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

Plenty of sport for all ages: good schools, library, theatre, churches

A few completely furnished homes may be rented for the season, all readily accessible to the Pinehurst Country Club, with its four famous 18-hole golf courses, race tracks, tennis, gun club, etc.

Pinehurst is an outdoor centre, removed from the restrictions of the city, but its residents enjoy all the safeguards and comforts which mean so much to home life—electric lights, modern water and sewerage equipment, certified milk, fire and police protection, etc., etc.

Enjoy THIS winter.

Write for rental and sale list.

PINEHURST, INC., REAL ESTATE DEPT.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

RUSSIAN UNIONS' PROBLEMS ODD

Labor Expected to Prevent Stoppage of Work as Far as Possible

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The trade unions in the Soviet Union exercise quite different functions from those which one is apt to associate with labor organizations in other countries. The typical trade union in western Europe or America is interested in securing higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions for its members.

Under the Soviet system in Russia, where the private employer has been relegated to a very minor place in the industrial life of the country, the role of the trade unions is somewhat more complex. While the majority of the trade union members are non-party workers, the leaders are almost invariably Communists, bound by rigid discipline to carry out the orders which they receive from the higher organs of the Communist Party.

Soviet Unionism Different

A trade union under Communist leadership dealing with the administration of the Communist State has appointed to manage the industry cannot pursue the policy which would recommend itself to a trade union in another country in dealing with a private employer. The trade unions in the Russian state industries are supposed not to organize and lead strikes, but to use all their influence with the workers to prevent stoppage of work. While the Russian union has the right and indeed the duty to point out abuses which can be remedied it cannot employ the weapon of the strike if the State administration in the industry declares that financial conditions do not permit low wages to be raised.

Some of the problems and difficulties, together with some of the faults to which the Russian trade union organizations are especially susceptible, are clearly and frankly outlined in a recent report of the trade union and Communist Party leaders, Mr. Andreev, before the congress of railroad workers.

Danger of Break

Mr. Andreev declared that the chief danger to the Russian trade union organizations lay in the possibility of a break between the organization and the rank and file masses of the membership. Mr. Andreev remarked that the possibility of such breaks was increased when the factory committees were tactless in supporting the administration, and cited as an example to be avoided certain cases in which the factory committees had posted up notices that workers who did not appear for work would be dismissed.

The report also mentions the tendency among some trade union officials to feel a sense of responsibility, not to the rank and file, but only to the higher officials who appointed them. Because of the many advantages in the shape of reduced rent and taxes, vacation privileges, facilities in obtaining work, etc., practically everyone who can become a trade union member in Russia does so, and this fact, according to Mr. Andreev, sometimes has the effect of making the trade union officials indifferent to the demands of the masses, since discontent will not be reflected in declining membership.

Mr. Andreev also censured the practice of expelling trade union members who are too old in voting criteria. He concluded his report with an appeal for more democracy in the trade unions.

Mr. Andreev's report is one of several indications that the Communist Party recognizes the need for democratic concessions to the workers as well as to the peasants. Now it is recognized that changed conditions demand changed methods, and that the non-party workers must have more voice in the direction of the trade union affairs.

MISSOURI

Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath and circulating ice water.

RATES: \$1 TO \$1.50 PER DAY

Kansas City's New Hotel

THE STATS

20th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Montrose Hotel

High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel

40th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Across street from a Christian Science church. Rates reasonable by day or week. L. I. FITCHER, Prop. Write for description.

Gatesworth Hotel

Offers Environment—Service—Contentment. A home with complete hotel service.

Accommodations ranging from single room and bath to seven-room house-keeping service.

Make the Gatesworth Your Home for Day or Year.

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ATLANTIC CITY

St. Charles Atlantic City

A Hotel of Distinction on the Boardwalk

Ideal Facilities for Outdoor Life

Superior Cuisine—Service

Special Fall Winter Rates

Reserve Plan—No Reservations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel

Five Minute's Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

380 Rooms—\$2.50 to \$4.00

Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.25

LOUISIANA

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

One of America's oldest Hotels

ALFRED B. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

CALGARY'S GAS PRICE

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Through the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Board of the Province, the city of Calgary has secured a reduction of the rate on natural gas supplied to their city, of 5 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The rate, in the past, has been 48 cents and has been reduced to 43 cents per thousand cubic feet. This ruling will be in force until Oct. 31, 1926, when it will be revised again by the Utilities Commission. It is understood that this reduction in rates will apply also to Lethbridge consumers as it is laid down in the original contract with the gas company that the Calgary and Lethbridge natural gas rates would be on a par.

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL CECIL

SAN FRANCISCO

545 POST STREET

100 yds. West of Union Square

"An Hotel of Unusual Merit"

American and European Plans

Room Rates 12 to 15

LEO LEBENBAUM, proprietor

(Also EUREKA INN, EUREKA, CALIF.)

Every room an

outside room

with bath. Ser-

vice thoughtful

and distinctive.

Convenient to

theaters, shops,

boats and trains.

San Francisco's

newest fine

hotel.

Write for folder

and rates

FREDERICK C. CLIFT

President

11, 9, Ward

Resident Mgr.

The Clift

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL CLARK

Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets

Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO

"The most successful hotel of America"

WILTSHIRE HOTEL

WILKINSON STREET NEAR POST AT UNION SQUARE

SAN FRANCISCO

Rates with bath \$2 to \$3, single

\$2.50 to \$4, two persons

HARRY BOYLE, Manager

HOTEL HERALD

Eddy and Jones Streets

SAN FRANCISCO

Noted for Service

and Hospitality

Rates—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO

You'll find delightful

accommodations with all

modern conveniences at

very low rates. Write

for folder.

COLUMBIA

HOTEL

HOTEL WHITCOMB

Market Street at Civic Center

SAN FRANCISCO

Home rooms with bath as reasonable

as \$3.00. Commodious garage under

the same roof.

D. M. LINDARD, Lessee

EMERY LORRY, Manager

MICHIGAN

HOTEL WINTHROP

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

"That atmosphere of harmony which

you have in your own home."

D. M. LINDARD, Lessee

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

with its superb

location overlooking

Puget Sound and

the city. Ideal for

business and pleasure.

All rooms equipped with

private bath.

European Plan.

\$2.00 up.

Operated by J. C. MARMADURE

TEXAS

THE JEFFERSON HOTEL

Modern, Fireproof, First Class

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DALLAS, TEXAS

Sam Houston Hotel

HOUSTON'S NEWEST

200 Rooms, 200 Baths. Rates \$2 to \$2.50

Per Week. Free Rates

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OHIO

Hotel Elyria

ELYRIA, OHIO

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60 Rooms, 23 Baths, \$1.50 and up.

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Hotel CECIL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

700 Rooms

800 rooms without bath, \$1.80

200 rooms with private toilet, \$2.00

200 rooms with private bath, \$2.50

\$1 for each extra person

Main Street, between 6th and 7th

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located

in midst of theater, cafe and retail store

district. Homelike comfort rather than

unconcerned and expensive luxury. Motor

bus meets all trains and steamers.

RATES MODERATE

Breakfast included. The lunch (Mon-Sat)

12:30 to 2:30. Dinner (Sun-Sat) 5:30 to

10:30. Hotel Stewart Motor Bus Station.

HOTEL TYLER

3745 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

Every Room With Private Bath

Dining Room

Weekly Rates on Request

C. F. LAUMAN, Managing Owner

"Fishes Hotel System"

CARDINAL HOTEL

Pala Alto, California

UNEXCELLED CUISINE, also

MONTGOMERY HOTEL

San Jose, California

In the Center of PASADENA

Hotel Green

A well-ordered hotel with excellent cafe.

Set in its own Park. Open all year.

Very moderate rates. Half hour

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Delightful Family Hotel

Broad veranda, attractive surroundings,

atmosphere of refinement.

American Plan.

Santa Maria Inn

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A delightful inn on the Coast

Highway, midway between

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Every room with bath.

"Comfort Without Extraneous"

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SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

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HOTEL WINTHROP

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"That atmosphere of harmony which

you have in your own home."

D. M. LINDARD, Lessee

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

National Electric Power Co.
Twenty Year 6% Gold Bonds

Due March 1, 1945

Company owns practically all the common stocks of companies operating public utility properties in about 400 communities.

at these points were more than 50 times requirements.

Special circular on request

PRICE 97 AND INTEREST, TO YIELD ABOUT 6.25%

B. J. BAKER & CO.
INC.
BOSTON

It fits into the upper grades not
with much success.
choice grades of either blacks,
or whites, yield results of fluffing

Harrison Super
Cotton

are held firmly at 66 1/2c, and spread accordingly for the difference in volume. In the medium grade is selling very at 40 1/2c. A good lower grade is ahead at 29 1/2c.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN	
	1925
gross	\$2,750,999
net	\$2,325,001
gross	\$2,750,999
net	\$2,325,001
gross	\$2,750,999
net	\$2,325,001
gross	\$2,750,999
net	\$2,325,001

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL	
	1925
gross	\$1,123,514
net	\$1,123,514
gross	\$1,123,514
net	\$1,123,514
gross	\$1,123,514
net	\$1,123,514
gross	\$1,123,514
net	\$1,123,514

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD	
	1925
gross	\$1,188,927
net	\$1,090,546
gross	\$1,188,927
net	\$1,090,546
gross	\$1,188,927
net	\$1,090,546
gross	\$1,188,927
net	\$1,090,546

[illegible]

WESTERN MARYLAND		
	1925	1924
PORE	\$1,720,664	\$1,929,178
.....	528,084	358,791
.....	219,475	200,221
..... after charge	268,000	19,817
..... after charge	14,641,527	11,178,800
.....	2,078,000	2,047,324
..... after charge	5,445,087	2,484,829
.....	1,367,490	359,666

F. F. LOUIS-RAN FRANCISCO
 1925 1924
 PORE

[illegible]

... 251	First Nat'l	2910	250
... 455	First Nat'l	2910	250
... 475	Garfield	275	395
... 212	Greenwich	450	290
... 8	Hamilton	200	210
... 310	Hartman	450	560
... 830	Hawover	1100	1130
... 225	Liberty	125	145
... 385	Manhat Co	255	230
... 185	Mech & M	427	440
... 145	Mutual	350	40

Age	275	Nat'ment	149	175	trade conditions at any time, I
Age	250	New Netw.	175	300	index, and not a forecaster.
Age	355	People's N.	460	500	"The average of industrial
Age	310	People's C.	235	250	prices is, however," said Mr.
E.	220	Park	529	530	"a very useful indicator to b
E.	275	Penn Beach	115	125	men in their daily operations. I
P.	275	Pt. Morris	260	265	most visible and promptly a
P.	710	Public	585	590	

100	715	South N.	170	250
100	720	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	725	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	730	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	735	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	740	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	745	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	750	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	755	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	760	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	765	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	770	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	775	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	780	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	785	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	790	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	795	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	800	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	805	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	810	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	815	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	820	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	825	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	830	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	835	Seventh Ave.	180	170
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100	845	Seventh Ave.	180	170
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100	855	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	860	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	865	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	870	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	875	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	880	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	885	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	890	Seventh Ave.	180	170
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100	940	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	945	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	950	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	955	Seventh Ave.	180	170
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100	970	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	975	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	980	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	985	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	990	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	995	Seventh Ave.	180	170
100	1000	Seventh Ave.	180	170

[illegible]

	1925	1924
GRN	\$4,480,442	\$4,227,876
	\$4,420,980	\$4,200,610

1924	1,125,282	1,209,416
gross	42,354,783	38,948,611
gross	13,110,412	12,464,480
interest and other deductions		
WESTERN POWER & LIGHT		
1924	1925	
gross	\$1,125,282	\$1,209,416
gross	14,497,441	417,749
gross	12,941,715	12,546,151
gross	6,638,071	8,457,722

interest, depreciation, etc.

AFRICAN ZINC PROFITS

Three months ended Sept. 30, 1925.
 African Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company
 profits before depreciation
 \$86,250 in the preceding quarter
 \$86,250 in the preceding quarter
 of this year. Profit before depreciation
 and depletion for nine months

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Bazaar were:

Mrs. W. B. Hefner, Albany, N. Y.
 Mrs. Alice Turner, Albany, N. Y.
 Mrs. W. C. Chalker, Albany, N. Y.
 Mrs. Edith Morgan Lucas, Chicago
 Leslie Chandler, Chicago
 Mrs. May B. Godfrey, Utah
 Mrs. George Clayton Godfrey, N. Y.
 Mrs. Ella M. Mooney, Bangor, Me.
 Mrs. E. C. Howard, Worcester, Mass.
 Miss Viola L. Bosworth, Providence, R. I.
 Mrs. Georgeanna S. Paxton, New York
 Mrs. Alex Paxton, South Bend, Ind.
 Mrs. A. W. Holmquist, Torrington, Conn.

ating net of \$185,535 in the corresponding period last year.

"CATT" PROFITS LARGER

—The California-Texas lines for the first nine months of Sept. 30 report sur-

Winnie D. Holmapple, Torrington, Conn.

Mrs. Beattie Epstein, Chicago.

Mrs. M. W. Harris, Ogden, Utah.

Daisy R. Stonestifer, Baltimore.

Mrs. B. M. McCann, Baltimore.

Frank Bertrand, New York City.

Mrs. Ruth H. Walker, Los Angeles.

1984 ended Sept. 30, report sur-
 38,714,475 after tax and charges
 of adjustment bond interest, equal-
 ized for 7 per cent preferred
 requirements to \$2.91 a share on
 shares of no-par common, com-
 22,697,461, or \$1.59 a share, on
 shares for the like period of the
 1983.

Year. Peru, South America.

UNITED STATES DEFENDS CUBANS

**Lieut. J. H. Doolittle Cap-
tures Jacques Schneider
Race in Record Time**

BAY SHORE PARK, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27 (AP)—A jet black little United States Army Curtiss racer, with a remarkably dexterous pilot in the cockpit, proved the United States cup defender yesterday when Lieut. James H. Doolittle drove to a 232.75 miles an hour victory in the international Jacques Schneider seaplane trophy race. Lieutenant Doolittle's time was a new Schneider trophy mark, and in addition, he set up claims for three

new world's records—100 kilometers and 200 kilometers, and maximum speed, which was set by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale for recognition.

The *Doollittle* made 225,752 miles per hour on his last lap around the 50-kilometer course. The previous world record recognized by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale was 225,752 made by Capt. Henry C. Blair in Great Britain's "mystery ship," the supermarine *Blenheim* in the Schneider race, crashed with Captain Blair during the night last Friday and was totally wrecked.

Lieut. Ralph A. Ofsie, United States Navy, whose plane crashed in the fifth lap, flew a Curtiss seaplane 175.23 miles per hour for both 100 kilometers and 200 kilometers. The *Doollittle* marks were 234,772 for 100 kilometers and 234,852 for 200 kilometers.

Robert Broad, Britain's only

pilot in the race, drove a Gloster-Napier III to second place after Lieutenant O'Brien and Lt. George Cuddihy had dropped out with engine trouble. Captain Brona's speed was 198.16 miles per hour.

Cuddihy in his six-man boat made 229.4 miles per hour and Lieutenant O'Brien turned in 218.37 for the five laps he was in the race.

Leut. Giovanni de Briganti, who took third place, had the course to thank himself after the two United States planes failed to reappear after a trip across the horizon in the direction of the first pilot. His time for the five laps was 18.44, but he failed to receive the finish flag and essayed an eighth lap, to be forced down before he could complete it. All three planes were towed in safely.

Lieutenant Doolittle's splendid handling of his ship on the turns was another factor in his placing second. 30 to 35 miles from the race for him and to have been an outstanding feature.

Straightaway speed trials over a three-kilometer course are scheduled to be held today.

BERLIN, Oct. 27—Recent German credit of 100,000,000 marks to Russia is likely to remain mostly a paper transaction. It is another periodic attempt of the Soviets to arouse competitive interest in Anglo-American lending markets.

The loan is too short to prove particularly attractive to Russians, because utilization is necessary before Feb. 1, 1926. Terms are "normal German interest rates," which means at least 11 per cent.

For Germans it means an opportunity to unload some unsold wares which glut warehouses, and it has paved the way for a commercial agreement which has opened Russia to more German concessions.

The German government engineers the loan and will carry about 70 per cent of the total risk. Deutschebank is participating to about 30 per cent, but its risks are almost nil, because it has \$1,600,000 in Soviet deposits, and the government and exporters will share.

The German Government does not participate directly, but has given credits to the Deutsche Versicherungs Company. Should the Soviets fail to pay, it is evident that the government will meet the valueless bills which the Reichsbank discounted.

nation

ments are "good
where you may

able merchandise.
 at most of your
 satisfactorily supplied
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♦ ♦

ts and manufac-
 ise in the Monitor
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Science Monitor.

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that you have not
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Advertisements.

Press Welcomes Civic News, Chamber Secretaries Hear

Speaker Tells Delegates to Be More Dependable as
News Sources, Citing That Editors Often Can-
not Be Sure of Even One Item a Day

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The great majority of American newspapers are not only willing but anxious to publish news relating to civic matters, George C. Lehmann, general manager of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, told the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at its convention here. Mr. Lehmann's address was one of a number devoted to the general topic, "Advertising Your Community by the Printed Word."

"It is the fault of civic organizations themselves rather than the newspapers that such articles do not appear in print more frequently," Mr. Lehmann charged. "In the rush which attends the publication of our great metropolitan dailies and those in the smaller communities as well, the editor, with his limited staff, must look to certain sources of news."

"Unfortunately," the Chamber of Commerce executive said, "the newspaper with other matters that he often ignores the opportunity which newspapers present to obtain the publication of constructive articles relative to every sort of civic activity, the expansion of the city, the commerce and industry and needed corrections."

"The editor knows that he may obtain a daily grip of news from the police records. He can not, in most

instances, be sure of getting an item day or even a week from the Chamber of Commerce. Consequently the latter source of news often is ignored completely in assigning men to cover the city."

Mr. Lehmann cited the experience of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce during a recent month to prove his contention that properly prepared news of a constructive nature will find ready use by metropolitan editors. He told how the Chamber had published in the press of Buffalo in that period, and showed that more than 350 separate articles had been published in the press of Buffalo in that period, and showed that more than 35 per cent of all the items received first-page prominence. The space occupied by the articles totaled 123 columns in a 30-day period in which there was no special campaign or activity of the Chamber.

"With our newspapers offering such use of their columns it is to be regretted that the men who are responsible for the conduct of our business organizations do not take advantage of this generosity and fill the press of the day with constructive, worth-while news that will help crowd crime and scandal off the front pages. Such news exists. It lacks development which the Chamber of Commerce can provide. If it is not published it is the fault of the leaders of our business and civic organizations, and not of the press."

At Boston Playhouses

Metropolitan Theater

Harold Lloyd's new comedy, "The Freshman," is the feature picture on the new bill at the Metropolitan Theater, offering the reasonable humor of the football field, with Harold as a green college freshman who finally carries the ball to a touchdown when he, as a last resort substitute, finally gets into the game for Tate. Tate, a subtle explains, is a large football stadium with a college attached.

Until that final moment Harold has nothing but trouble. As the "class boob," whose actions of college life have been absorbed from the movies, he is the butt of the college. The worse his tribulations become, the harder everyone laughs, in the picture and in the audience, except the girl at the hotel magazine counter. It was over a cross-word puzzle test that first met, trying to win a term of endearment of nice letters, much to the fond approval of a sentimental fellow train passenger. The magazine girl, of all the young women in town, twittered her eyelashes at Harold. The others all looked on him as an inexhaustible supply of ice cream cones.

Harold simply will not be thrown out of the training quarters, for he is the most popular student of the year, he teaches, he must become a gridiron hero. He is buffeted about as an object to be tackled in practice, he finances a college ball (at which he is in great comic distress because his dress suit has only been basted together), and he finally helps his team to victory in a ludicrous football game more through blundering than intent.

The picture is crammed with laughing tricks, some new, many old, done over till they seem like too hackneyed. Harold never spares himself when a laugh is at stake. The subtitles are most amusingly worded. "So rough he shaves with a blow-torch" in the action of the nose, "hardened coach. When Harold comes to college with golf sticks, lettered sweater, and ukulele all complete, a sportive upper classman call him a 'sportsmodel freshman.' The college girls in no doubt, he has carried his last name should call him by his first name.

John Murray Anderson's new miniature revue, "The Dime Museum," is a decorative edition of an old-time vaudeville sketch, in which the various figures come to life for a romp after closing hours. Jugglers, ballet dancers, Chinese jugglers and acrobats, clowns, witches and sleeping beauty join in the pantomime and dancing reveals. Settings and costumes are rich and tasteful, and colored lights add to the pictorial whole.

There is a Poe episode, also staged by Mr. Anderson. Marion Green presents "The Raven" in recitation to orchestral accompaniment. The orchestra, under Nathaniel Finston, plays the prelude to Puccini's "Butterfly," and there are organ accompaniments by Arthur W. Morgan. News and comedy reels. In addition, motion pictures of the Harvard-Dartmouth game are shown.

B. F. Keith's

R. P. Keith's presents an attractive bill this week. Walter C. Kelly, "The Virginia Judge," is generous with his amusing "court" anecdotes. Odette and her sisters are graceful and clever in stage tricks and in exhibitions in the tank. Nat Halperin in "An Etching from Life." Bert York and Ed Lord are funny in the slapstick fashion. The Arco brothers perform feats of strength, and show the result of muscular development. Sorrell and Kenny, she a lithe young lady of graceful motion and step, and he a vocalist and dancing partner, win applause for their individual efforts and team work. Two groups of men contended for a place in the local finale in connection with the National Quartet Contest that was to be held in New York. The Elliot quartet was pronounced the winner, entertaining in a cycle of songs written round characters in history. Felix Ferdinand and his Havana orchestra vary the jazz offering by emphasizing strings in some numbers, rather than wind instruments. Wade Booth gives an excellent rendering of Kipling's "Boots," the Volga boat song, and other character studies. Claire Vincent, aided by Frank H. Gardner and Blanche Lord, laughs her way through a difficult situation

identifying for a pleasant interval, the star of "A Regular Fellow," the feature picture on the new bill at the Metropolitan Theater. Good satire all through this comedy, one of the few sustained bits of comedy that has come to the screen for some time. There are a number of photoplays, news reels, and musical diversions. There is a development which the Chamber of Commerce can provide. If it is not published it is the fault of the leaders of our business and civic organizations, and not of the press."

Continued offerings at Boston theaters include "The Student Prince," a Sabatini romance, with Sidney Blackmer, for its final week at the Holli; "The Show-Off," comedy, at the Park; "The Student Prince," opera, at the Shubert; and "The Irish Rose," farce, at the Castle Square.

"The Creaking Chair," amusing and thrilling musical play, has proved so popular at the Copley Theater that it is being continued, with the resident company appearing in congenial roles. There was a full house last evening.

The Repertory Theater of Boston is to open on Nov. 10 with "The Rivals," and Francis Wilson as Acres, Henry Jewett as O'Trigger, Emma Dunn as Mrs. Malaprop, and Olive Tate as Lydia. The new offerings include "June Days," musical version of "The Charm School," at the Wilbur Theater, and Rooney and Bent in "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," musical comedy, at the Majestic.

DRY LAW CHANGE MEETS PROTEST

Parent-Teacher Congress
Also Adopts Program Pledg-
ing World Peace

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence)—After unanimously adopting resolutions pledging themselves to a program for peace, 300 delegates to the fifteenth annual Colorado Congress of Parents and Teachers adopted the following resolutions:

To aid in promoting public sentiment that will assist in enforcing the prohibition amendment and to protect against its modification.

To appeal to parents and teachers to do everything in their power to discourage and check extravagance in all its forms, and by precept and example, to add the home and the school in the teaching of thrift as a civic duty and as a means of meeting the social and economic needs.

To reduce the sale of drugs and narcotics.

To conduct an intensive campaign for education as to the real interpretation of the child labor amendment and to secure its passage.

To aid the home in accepting its responsibility in providing proper recreation, including books, magazines, music and art, in character building of the youth.

To pledge support to the production of the best motion pictures and to provide a circuit for the distribution of high-grade pictures.

To observe Golden Rule Sunday as a promotion of the highest interests of child welfare.

To appeal to parents and teachers to do everything in their power to discourage and check extravagance in all its forms, and by precept and example, to add the home and the school in the teaching of thrift as a civic duty and as a means of meeting the social and economic needs.

To endorse the program of adult education as outlined by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent, rather than wind instruments. Wade Booth gives an excellent rendering of Kipling's "Boots," the Volga boat song, and other character studies. Claire Vincent, aided by Frank H. Gardner and Blanche Lord, laughs her way through a difficult situation

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The Edw. Malley Co.
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May We Outfit
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453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 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2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 37

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Secretary Mellon's appearance before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to present data as a guide for tax reduction should serve to call attention to a significant but largely unnoticed feature of the congressional system.

Hearings Before Congressional Committees

More than a month before the time set for the convening of the Sixty-ninth Congress, committees begin the work of framing legislation. What they will recommend to Congress is being determined upon with the assistance of executive officers of the Government, and in all probability—for this has been the case in previous years—with testimony from students of taxation and interested parties. In other words, the annual series of congressional hearings has begun. It has frequently been pointed out that congressional government is committee government; that laws are framed in miniature legislatures. But that these segmented legislatures provide a forum in which Executive, Legislature and representatives of the public meet in debate is a feature of the system whose implications go almost unnoticed.

During the congressional session all of the major committees hold hearings on proposed legislation. Whether the pending measure is a tax law, whether it relates to ships, to agriculture or to railroads, most, if not all, of the interests to be affected have an opportunity to state their case. The issues raised by the legislation are fought out in a much more informed and nonpolitical way than they can be on the floor of the House or in the Senate Chamber—even though in the latter body there is complete freedom of debate. Indeed, it would be hardly too extreme to say that the real discussion in Congress takes place in committee hearings. The scrutiny which subcommittees of the House Committee on Appropriations will make of the budget estimates will be the American counterpart of the questions and interpellations of a parliamentary system. Cabinet members and bureau chiefs will appear before the committees with their requests for money. It is in this device of hearings that we have the most adequate articulation of American Executive and Legislature.

A few months ago the estimate was made that in the last nineteen years there had been 1495 congressional hearings at which 56,000,000 words had been spoken or introduced into the printed record. This estimate can hardly be more than a mere guess, since one of the regrettable things about the records of these hearings is that they are the most ephemeral of public documents. Their circulation is strictly limited. Some of the hearings are quite informal, and it is difficult for a statistician to be confident that he has checked up on all the hearings held during a particular period. Still the estimate must err on the side of understatement, and it can be easily seen that in the number of words at least, the output at hearings compares not unfavorably with the output on the floor of Congress. Indeed, the adequacy with which tax reform or agriculture has been debated before the committee by representatives of the interests affected, and even by congressmen with a particular stake in the proposed legislation, makes debate in Congress more academic. A student of America's immigration policy, for example, who used the hearings before the Senate and House Committees would have little need of referring to the Congressional Record. Valuable as they are, congressional hearings make possible limitations on debate in the House of Representatives.

There is, however, some lost motion in congressional hearings. Unlike the practice in the Massachusetts Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives are in the habit of holding separate hearings. Thus the House Ways and Means Committee frames its tax bill; the Senate Finance Committee holds its own hearings (with frequently the same persons appearing before it) and frames its bill which, of course, under the Constitution can only be submitted as an amendment to the measure as it comes from the House. It is a step in the right direction that occasionally in the last few years, the House and the Senate have had joint committees. Probably the most important instance of this co-operation was in 1922, when the committees of the Senate and House met together for hearings on President Harding's scheme for a ship subsidy. The ill fortune which awaited that legislative proposal should not deter congressional committees from saving time by joint sessions.

The campaign for the governorship of New Jersey is attracting more than the usual attention given to state contests, both because of its probable indication of the political sentiment of the State in the election of Representatives in the Congress next year, and of the efforts made by the wet interest to capitalize the opposition to prohibition that has served in the past to elect two governors and a United States senator. Despite the failure of former Governor—now Senator—Edwards to do anything toward keeping his pledge to "make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean," the Democratic leaders evidently believe that there are many voters in the State who can be fooled all the time, and are making their demand for repeal of the State Prohibition Act the principal issue in the campaign. Outside of the usual partisan complaints of extravagance and incompetence in the public departments, and some slight efforts to make the contest a test of the popularity of the national Administration policies, there is practically no other issue than whether the State will continue to aid the Federal Government in enforcing the supreme law of the land, as declared in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

The Republican candidate, former State Senator Whitney, is pledged to the retention of

the State Prohibition Act, and, if elected, to its effective enforcement. He believes that this act represents the prevailing sentiment of the State, and opposes its repeal, on the ground that without it New Jersey would become "a sink-hole for crime, and a clearing-house for rumrunners and bootleggers." That there has been a great improvement over conditions of a few years ago, when great stocks of liquor were landed on the Atlantic coast of the State and shipped by motortrucks to various large cities, is believed to be due largely to the assistance given by the state authorities, though the efficient work of the national prohibition forces, in driving out to sea the foreign "rum fleet" has also been an important factor. In New Jersey, as in other states, the co-operation of national and local enforcement agents has been shown to be necessary in order to check the importation and distribution of the prohibited beverages.

The people of New Jersey have been given an unenviable reputation, because of the willingness of scheming politicians to appeal to the population of the large cities on the false pretense that by electing wet Democrats to office a law disliked by many can be nullified. New Jersey, however, has a large farming population, which is almost entirely in favor of prohibition, while in many of the suburban towns and villages the sentiment favorable to law enforcement clearly predominates. The rival factions of the Republican Party have united in giving Senator Whitney their cordial support, and the present indications are that he will carry the State by a substantial majority.

Now that the Locarno Conference has ended and the various European powers represented

Tchitcherin and the Locarno Conference

there have put their initials upon the treaties of mutual benefit, the scene of action may be expected to shift to Asia. For it will not be surprising if England and Russia once more, as they did in the last century, bid in this region for big stakes. Already, indeed, the Turks claim to have had offers from Russia for support in the Mosul dispute with England, and the difficulty with Russia is that it is an Asiatic power as well as a European. Although Russia actually took no part in the Locarno Conference, Georgi Tchitcherin, as Russian Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was playing a rôle—not, it is true, in the limelight at the center of the stage, but in the wings. And from what he said at Warsaw it may be inferred that the power he had hopes of checkmating was Great Britain.

The name of this astute and far-sighted diplomatist rarely appears in dispatches emanating from the conferences of European powers, and officially he is attending some central European resort or other, for purely personal reasons, but though hidden from direct observation his presence can be inferred, like that of the last discovered planet, Neptune, from the effect it has on the courses of the other statesmen in conclave assembled. What they do and say can be more easily accounted for when allowances are made for his whispered promptings. At the Genoa Conference in 1922 he was cast for one of the minor parts, but in the end nearly "ran away" with the show. He was not invited to Locarno, but somehow he managed not to be far away.

On his way westward on this occasion he found it convenient for the first time to stop over at Warsaw before making his usual connections at Berlin. In Warsaw he made the old-time customary social calls upon the Polish Government leaders, and he also spoke to the members of the press. Regardless of what he said on either occasion, his appearance at the Polish capital indicated the changes in the European relations that either have taken place or are imminent. His cordial reception by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs emphasizes still further the shifts in power balances that are possible in the near future.

For it is clear that, in return for being assured safety from another German attack, France was obliged to surrender some of its ability to come to the aid of its new eastern allies, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Conversely, by getting rid of the pressure on its western frontier, Germany will have all the better opportunities for obtaining satisfaction to the east. At this point Mr. Tchitcherin appears at Warsaw and under the guise of Slav solidarity offers to take the place of France as the protector of Poland. With the Czechs the Russians are already on good terms, and it is easy to foresee what a counterbalance to French continental hegemony such a Slav bloc might become. To Germany also this possibility undoubtedly brought cause for hesitation. Just as the Treaty of Rapallo, concluded by the Russians and the Germans as the Genoa Conference was about to open, threw confusion into that meeting, so the Russian offer of conciliation and friendship with Poland upset many of the calculations for the Locarno gathering.

With a persistence worthy of a better cause, the Mexican Government seems determined to make effective, in some form or another, the retroactive provisions of the much-discussed Article 27 of its Federal Constitution. Washington advisers, regarded as authentic, are to the effect that President Calles and his advisers have committed themselves to the proposition that hereafter all Mexican-owned corporations holding land throughout the country become at least 51 per cent Mexican as to stock ownership, and that all Mexican corporations operating within fifty miles of the international boundary and within twenty-five miles of the coast become 100 per cent Mexican as to stockholders within three years.

The proposed law, which is declared to be a virtual re-enactment of Article 27, would, according to representatives of American oil and other interests in Mexico, give to that act the retroactive effect against which the United States has repeatedly protested. Under this proposed law, it is pointed out, foreign investors in

Mexico would be required to waive all rights of protection from their own governments, under penalty of forfeiture. In the year 1910, again in 1917, and a third time in 1919, the United States Government informed the Mexican Government that it could not accept the provisions of Article 27 as affecting or limiting the rights of the United States and its obligations to protect its citizens "against denials of justice with respect to such properties." This declaration was made and reiterated in recognition of the established rights of American investors in properties acquired prior to the adoption, in 1917, of the constitutional provision, retroactive in its terms, forbidding the holding of land titles by foreigners, either as individuals or as corporations.

As to the right of Mexico to restrict the rights of foreigners to acquire and hold lands, there can be no doubt. But it is as reasonably insisted, as has been repeatedly pointed out, that this right does not embrace that of nullifying titles to land or the privilege of possessing and utilizing properties acquired by due process of law prior to the enactment of the limiting constitutional amendment. Vast sums of money have been invested by Americans and others in absolute good faith that the rights thus acquired would be protected by any regularly recognized government of Mexico. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the United States Government to dictate to the Mexican Government what its present and future attitude shall be toward investors who come in with knowledge of the conditions imposed by the terms of Article 27, but its intention to see that rights previously acquired are recognized has been made absolutely plain.

It is not, perhaps, for those outside Mexico either to condemn or approve the apparent surrender of the Calles Government to what seems to be an increasing national consciousness. Mexico has not yet proved her ability to become, much less to continue, self-sufficient in the march of progress, either commercially or industrially. Whatever marked advances she has been able to make have been with the aid of those who have been attracted by the great natural advantages which the country offers. This progress has been in spite of continued hindrances interposed by ambitious revolutionists who have seldom proved their ability so to govern and direct other than to further their own selfish interests. It is to be regretted that President Calles has apparently fallen under the mesmerism influence of a narrow nationalism. Such a surrender cannot fail to weaken, rather than strengthen, the constructive and progressive program which he voluntarily undertook to carry out.

It was a fitting reproof which Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party in the British Parliament, administered to those newspapers which value the position of the writer above the soundness of his work. "I think that the whole idea of one's name and nothing else is detestable," he declared in an address to pressmen at Liverpool, Eng., on the occasion of the last Labor Party conference in that center. And he amplified this contention by adding that a writer of prominence can compose nonsense, superficial commonplace stuff, without either style or distinction in form or thought, and just put a name to it, and "if you happen to be the chief hanger-on of your generation you get £1000 an article for it, whereas if you are a poor, hard-working journalist you would not get a guinea for it, and you would know perfectly well that it was not worth a guinea."

Mr. MacDonald is well qualified to speak on this subject, for he has raised himself to an eminence, that commands competitive demand for everything that he now writes, from the position of an unknown journalist. His protest, therefore, cannot be seen as anything but just, and his view is indeed shared by all right-minded publicists. "I think such a condition of things," he claimed further, "is a disgrace to the profession, a degradation to the press, and an insult to the public." To which opinion he added the following comment:

I am a good enough journalist to decline, so far as I possibly can, to lend myself to that sort of thing. Journalism is not a hack profession, but a profession of dignity, power, and responsibility.

There is virtually no question that the remedy for the state of affairs which Mr. MacDonald criticizes lies in the direction of both the recognition of the responsibility of the press and the education of the public taste.

Editorial Notes

Congratulations to Supreme Court Justice Mitchell of New York for his action in refusing to grant articles of incorporation to the so-called American Association for the Advancement of Atheism. The announced purpose of the association is to abolish belief in God, and to "contribute to the construction of a better civilization by operating as a wrecking company." When one considers that one of the proposed articles read in part that "In prosecuting its work, which shall be purely destructive, the society shall hold public meetings and erect radio stations for the delivery and broadcasting of lectures, debates, and discussions of the subjects of science and religion; publish and distribute scientific and anti-religious literature, and conduct a general propaganda against the church and clergy," one is grateful that Justice Mitchell saw clearly the course to take.

It really would seem that the limit to the possibilities of refinement has been reached in the instrument recently perfected which will react to the one-280,000,000,000th of an ounce. Yet the inventor, Ralph C. Hartsough, of the physics department of Columbia University, believes that he can increase the sensitiveness of the instrument 1000 times. Then, he believes, he will be able to detect the gain in weight made by one of the scales as individual molecules are planted on it electrically. However, even the present instrument would hardly be used to weigh a pound of cheese.

The Serene Bells of Middelburg

You will hear the bells of Middelburg first, perhaps, if you are fortunate, stealing faintly down the broad canal that you entered at Flushing. Fortunately because it is another world that they would take you, and if you travel Holland by water, in the way of all ages, you will not have so far to go.

Indeed, by the time the bridegroom has leisurely swung the bridge for your craft—they never hurry much to open bridges in Holland, and perhaps less than anywhere at Middelburg—and dangled a wooden sabot at the end of a rod for his fee, and you have moored beside the quay where the faint evening breeze blows wisps of sweet hay about from a barge that they loaded there this afternoon, and the bells have chimed another quarter, you will already have fallen under their sway and gone back with them; the long Pullmans flashing down the far canal bank will seem strange and remote to you, part of a world of rush and worry with which Middelburg and its bells and you have nothing to do.

And yet no mighty bells of deep tone are there, to boom out from among the spires of a cathedral city and spread over it the awe and mystery of the Middle Ages; little bells of exceeding sweetness, at every hour and quarter and at odd moments, too, they break into simple melodies like those of old musical boxes that one finds sometimes in inn parlors, and seem to tell of happy industry, of serene peace and confidence in a small, unhurried world.

They do not, as do so many bells, strike home the consciousness of ill-spent hours and passing time or call to forgotten duties; rather, they bid one count, while the slow notes linger, the good things that have befallen since they last rang out: how long the sun has shone on the market place, how many smiles have been exchanged in the streets, how all the while the steady breeze has filled the barges' sails; and they placidly assure one that things will go on just as surely as they themselves will ring out again very soon.

The town, you will discover when you mount the quay, is of the same age and spirit as the bells; indeed, the bells are the town transmuted into music, and the town is the bells transmuted into bricks. Underneath the trees and through a narrow street, you come upon a narrow canal spanned by narrow bridges—one of the many water streets of this land of water.

The odd gables of the old houses look down kindly upon the gayly painted stern-cabins of the few moored barges, and the brass on the doors winks cheerfully at that on the cabin portholes. Two of the town's inhabitants discuss its affairs on a bench in the shade, and the chiming of the bells at all four quarters of an hour disturbs them not at all, any more than it disturbs a dog asleep in the sunlight on a pile of rope in the bows of a barge.

The passing of a vegetable barrow impelled by the combined efforts of an old woman in a black dress and white cap and of her dog is an event of some importance; and the banker's wife in the house with the carving of

old ships sailing up and down a very rough sea glanced up at the usual mirror fixed outside the window to show the passer-by beneath; but it is the only event for half an hour.

There is more about in the next street (of solid land, this one); for here are the town's main shops, where wax figures from Paris bend a somewhat startled gaze upon a strange world, and the young vendor of cycles and wireless talks to the old man across the way, who makes subtle precisely similar to those his grandfather made before him.

The modern world comes to Middelburg in its Ford and motorbuses, and its merchandise is sold in its shops; but the old town and its bells remain and will remain inviolate and sooty, triumphant country girl may change her becoming local dress for the wax model's costume, and the young man buy a motorcycle out of the profits of his wireless; but you will not hear or see when the bells are chiming; and when the one has faded and the other rusted, the old tunes will still be ringing out over roof and field.

You are not likely to lose your way in Middelburg; you have but to walk straight forward, and if in a short while you come to the same house or shop again, why then you are in one of the circular streets that ring the town; and by turning at right angles you will reach the market square, where vegetables are sold by auction under the sixteenth century Gothic of the Stadhuis.

You will be fortunate also if you reach Middelburg at the time of the fair, when this space is full of roundabouts and swings of strong metal, and fairs of great variety of trinkets and eels and many other things, and of great canvas tents where one may dance or eat or watch trick cyclists—all for a few cents and all to music.

The bustle of a happy crowd, the gay tunes of the roundabout organs and of the hard-working bands in the streets, the flaring lights and the laughter, that might sometimes seem to be a part of the life of a great city, are of a piece with this old square of happy commerce and must seldom find so apt a frame as the Stadhuis towering against the night sky and the tumbled roofs that have seen so many such fairs come and go.

And yet you are not so fortunate but wise, you will come back again after midnight, when all the good folk have gone to bed and the lights are out and the square is silent and last night's attractions are queer mountains of canvas in the shadow; all that, that is, the roundabout at the far end, where the painted horses stare more proudly and the ostriches have longer necks than ever in the moonlight.

Then if you look up at the smooth white stonework of the Stadhuis, the tracery of line and figure cut in black shadow, the spire towering up into the sky, and the bells peal out, you will perhaps be able to share in the measure the serenity and faith of those who fashioned them and delivered all who in Middelburg or in far countries should listen to their pealing from the yoke of time, that great impostor.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

The proposal to keep the Decorative Arts Exhibition open next year is not well received. There are a number of objections to a second edition of such shows. Many of the exhibitors are unwilling to resume their activities. The interest of the French people, and of the foreign countries which have participated, can hardly be revived when the exhibition is closed. Refreshes are always disappointing. Besides, many of the exhibits were not designed to last more than a few months. Extensive repairs would be necessary. Further, although the exhibition has been entirely satisfactory, it has been planted in the center of Paris and has considerably interfered with traffic. The promise was made that it would be the last of the great spectacles organized in Paris itself. There seems therefore to be no hope of its resurrection next year. In its last days it has, however, had more visitors than before. More than 3,000,000 people passed through the turnstiles in the month of September. The average daily number was over 100,000.

It is strange to record that in spite of compulsory elementary education for a period of more than forty years, there are still a number of mayors of communes in France who do not know how to write. Attention has been called to this state of affairs and it is hoped some steps will be taken to remedy it. Naturally, these illiterate mayors belong to the smaller and more remote villages, but it should surely not be impossible to find suitable and responsible persons to undertake the duties. At any rate, Paris has been shocked to discover that the government offices which have the technical administration of the nation often receive official documents on which, instead of a signature, there is a "x" with the intimation that the mayor cannot write.

Summertime, which is now ended for this year, appears to have been a success. This was not done without difficulty. In fact, many country deputies declare that the question of summertime is still the most burning question in their constituency. The farmer did not take kindly to the innovation, and indeed, much inconvenience has been caused by its refusal to be put into effect. To advance the clock, in the towns, however, the population is completely reconciled to the annual change. The workers have learned how to make use of the extra hour of daylight. Some of them have taken up sports, and others have on the outskirts of Paris acquired the excellent habit of gardening. Economically, it has been shown that 200,000 tons of coal have been saved every year, and this is an important fact in a country which has a shortage of fuel. The return to solar time had the effect of suddenly throwing the people back into short days, and it is asked why it is necessary to make this alteration in the autumn. There is an agitation for summertime all the year round, and it is difficult to see why some of the advantages of the system should not be preserved even in the winter.

As the result of a scandal last year, when a film producer took some pictures in the Trianon Gardens at Versailles which were held to be undesirable, the historic places belonging to the state were closed to cinematograph operators. It is now thought proper to rescind the order which prohibited such operations in the precincts of the national palaces, and in future permissions will be granted if certain regulations which have been drawn up are complied with. As a background for historic scenes, some of the old French buildings and parks are incomparable. They have an individuality of their own that cannot be imitated by the most expert artificial devices. American producers, as well as French producers, have long ago discovered this, and many of the historic incidents which have been conveyed to the screen have been developed in France. Moreover, the reproduction of well-known parts of France—such as the Chateau of Versailles, the walled town of Carcassonne, Fontainebleau, Chantilly, Compiègne, and so forth—is regarded as good propaganda for France.

From time to time we hear more of the Paris plan for obtaining an adequate water supply by drawing on the Vals de Loire springs. The scheme was first put forward by Baron Haussmann, but it has never been carried out. It was discussed at length in 1885 and again in 1913. With the growth of the city, the Municipal Council considers it essential to secure the water supply. Every summer there is an anxious inquiry whether the supplies will hold out. Accordingly, two members of the Council, MM. Georges Le Marchand and Coppigneaux, have been commissioned to draw up a memorandum showing the advantages of the proposal. They have now reported and insist that the problem can no longer be shelved. In the near future there will be a shortage of water unless something is done at once.

The pleasant aspect of Paris depends largely upon its trees. It is, therefore, agreeable to record that many of the threatened trees of the boulevards are to be saved. They are to be saved by an old by-law which has just been discovered. Recently a number of trees have been chopped down in order to provide paths for automobiles. Whenever the entrances of big blocks of buildings were obstructed by trees, the trees have been cut down. The authorities contemplated the passing and issuance of fresh regulations, but this would have needed some time. Now, however, a law has been discovered, passed long ago, forbidding the removal of trees for the convenience

of entrance to new buildings. Accordingly, it is resolved to put it into strict operation. The builders must draw up their plans with this stipulation in mind.

Marshall Pétain, generalissimo of the French army, who has been conducting the Moroccan operations, is to be elected Curator of the Condé Museum at Chantilly. He is already a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, which will choose the curators. When the Duc d'Aumale bequeathed the museum and the adjoining property to the Nation, he expressed the wish that one of the three curators should be a member of the Académie Française, another a member of the Academy of Beaux Arts, and a third should belong to any other of the five academies which make up the Institut de France.

The consultative committee appointed to assist the Housing Commissioner, Arthur Le Vasseur, has heard a statement from M. Painlevé on the tenancy and rent question. The Prime Minister said that the first step must be to pass a law giving long extensions to tenants and providing for equitable increases in rent. The present Rent Act expires at the end of the year, and therefore Parliament must pass the new measure immediately. Then the number of available residential premises must be increased. A report of property owned by the state is being prepared, and it is anticipated that a report on private property is also being drawn up and legislation promised compelling owners of vacant residential premises to let them. Furnished lodgings will be strictly supervised. No landlord will be permitted to transform habitations into houses unless he has at the same time provides a similar amount of living accommodation elsewhere. Funds are to be advanced to workers to acquire suburban lots and for building small dwellings and apartment houses. Thus it would appear that the problem of house shortage is about to be systematically tackled.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of the suitability, and not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Are the Daughters Militant?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I be allowed a little space for some thoughts which have come to me after your editorial entitled "Are the Daughters Militant?" The wrong use of words leads most of us far astray on a great many subjects. The study of the right meaning of words would do much toward the attainment of world peace. We play with words as though they were toy balloons, whereas they are the mouthpieces or interpreters of ideas which motivate and control humanity, ourselves included.

Let us take, for instance, the word "patriotism." There is but one kind of patriotism, and that is never narrow. It is the love of one's country. Universal peace depends upon an understanding of this statement. Take the concrete example of what is called loyalty to person. One might as well be loyal to a weather vane, at the mercy of every whimsical wind, according to the general notion concerning such a relationship.

And yet there is a way by which we may be loyal to a friend. This may be done by holding steadfastly to one's highest conception of good, thus lifting both friend and oneself into greater helpfulness and progress. It will never help any person to agree to a wrong. Constructive agreement is a possibility. Its perfect attainment will need more study than we have formerly given to the subject.

The same reasoning may be applied in the case of school, church or country: one can be loyal to the ideals upon which each has been built. Even though these ideals have seem vague and ephemeral, there can always be found more of them that are worth while than the average person can live up to even with a struggle, if he is conscientious.

Patriotism to a country should mean loyalty to the ideals upon which that country has been established. The greatest freedom of the individual is the goal of the democracy, I believe. War has in the past obtained this result in part, but it has also enslaved with sorrow, sickness and monetary loss. A method which could result in a more perfect score would be to secure Patriotism and loyalty accurately speaking, have nothing to do with war, but they have everything to do with peace, "the freedom of the individual." F. L. M. Santa Monica, Calif.

"A Question of National Honor"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There have lately been sent to me two clippings from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR concerning the Greek debt. I thought I would let you know how much interested I was in your editorial, "A Question of National Honor." It seems to me that you express the situation very cogently and have placed the friends of Greece and Americans who believe in fulfilling international engagements very much in your debt. KENNETH C. M. SILLS, President, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.